



CADConvert pro **for Windows**

Version M4 4.0

User Guide

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	5
Introduction	7
About this Guide	8
Description of the Product	9
Installation	10
License	10
Overview	11
User Interface	12
Menu Bar	14
Navigation	17
File Path	18
In- /Output	19
Execute	20
First Steps	21
Loading Sheets	22
Converting Drawings into the Destination System	24
Settings	25
Overview	26
Editing Tables	27
Output Format	32
Mappings	33
Settings	43
Save as	64

Load	65
Medstyle	66
The Mapping-Concept	67
The Mapping File	68
The "Transfer" Switch.	72
Processing of Drawings	73
Input	74
Execute	76
Viewing.	77
Output.	80
List Processing	81
Input	82
List Browser	83
Source Directory.	84
Starting the Conversion	85
Analysis	87
Overview	88
Made Mappings	89
Changing Default	92
Template File	94
Help	95
The Help Pulldown Menu	96
About CADConvert pro.	97
Documentation	98
Info about Project	99
Limitations	101
Index	103

PREFACE

Book Conventions

The following table illustrates and explains conventions used in writing about CADConvert pro applications.

Convention	Example	Explanation
Menu	Choose Zoom from the View menu Add button Choose the tool Creates thin solid lines.	Indicates a command, function or button that you can choose from a menu, dialog or tooltray.
Syntax	acos 0.345 The ciaddobj command Return or Control-g	User input, commands, keywords and keys to press on a keyboard.
SyntaxBold	Enter command> plot_config	Where system output and user input are mixed, user input is in bold.
<i>SyntaxItalic</i>	tar -cvf /dev/rst0 <i>filename</i>	Supply an appropriate substitute for each variable; for the given example replace <i>filename</i> with an actual file name.
<i>Filename&path</i>	ccp\med2d\m2d\src\	Shows path and filenames.
<i>italic</i>	<i>left mouse button</i> <i>User Guide</i>	Indicates the buttons to press on a mouse and names of books.
bold	A temporary group is a collection of ...	Emphasize text.

Online User Documentation (HTML)

Online documentation is provided in HTML format. You can view this online documentation in the installation directory and directly by calling it up within the CADConvert pro user interface.

Installation Directory

1. Navigate to the directory where CADConvert pro is installed.
`<CADConvert pro installation directory>\doc\<language>\`
where `<language>` is either `gb` (English) or `ger` (German).
2. Click on the file `ccp_main.html`.

CADConvert pro Interface

1. Click left on the entry Help inside the main menu.
2. Choose CADConvert pro Documentation from the pulldown menu.
Your default HTML browser opens showing the `ccp_main.html`.

Printing Version of the Documentation (PDF)

A PDF (Portable Document Format) file is included for each online book. You must have Acrobat Reader installed to view and print PDF files. If you don't have the Acrobat Reader, you can download it for free from the Adobe homepage:

<http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep.html>

For displaying the PDF file, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the directory where CADConvert pro is installed.
`<CADConvert pro installation directory>\doc\<language>\` (Windows)
where `<language>` is either `gb` (English) or `ger` (German).
2. Click on the file `ccp.pdf`.
The file will be displayed in your Acrobat Reader.

INTRODUCTION

- About this Guide 8
- Description of the Product..... 9
- Installation 10
- License..... 10

About this Guide

This documentation will give you an overview for the **CADConvert pro** program, regarding it's functions and implementations. It will start with the installation of the program which will be done fast and convenient using the InstallShield® Wizard.

The documentation describes the individual modules of CADConvert pro. Each module will be explained and most of it will be pointed up by using an example.

The chapter "**First Steps**" will make it really easy for you to learn the usage of the program and convert drawings right away, even if you have never worked with this program before. The single procedures are explained with the help of samples.

Furthermore you will learn the advanced functions regarding the **Settings, Mappings** and **Analysis**.

Basic knowledge of the operating system and the operating knowledge of PC's are the prerequisite.

Description of the Product

CADConvert pro is based on a new, specially developed converter technology. This technology is also the base for the development of the new MEDUSA - DXF Interface.

But CADConvert pro goes another step further regarding the configuration, analysis and comfort of operating.

CADConvert pro is fault-tolerant.

The system is able to intercept faulty inputs within the Input data. Missing input parameters are occupied with reasonable defaults.

CADConvert pro is open for adjustments.

There are different mapping possibilities for almost all elements in the DXF format. Each manufacturer decides a form for the mappings when writing their data for the system. This way each CAD System generates a different DXF "dialect". That means that the conversion results of DXF data from different source systems will differ, since all dialects have to be interpreted when reading the DXF data.

All possible information of a source system will first be transferred in a high-capacity graphical core by **CADConvert pro**. After that the allocation (**mapping**) of the different elements to the possible elements of the source system, will be done for the optimal setting for the conversion. In **CADConvert pro** the mapping is supported by the graphical menu prompt. The settings can be saved. With the help of this function data for the conversion of different source systems or different customers, will be saved and is recallable at anytime.

This documentation will help you to take advantage of the capability characteristics of **CADConvert pro** and to achieve the best possible results. On the basis of detailed graphics and instructions you will be advised of the individual menu items and commands.

After just a few sessions you will be able to adjust the optimal configurations fast, effective and accurate.

Installation

The installation of CADConvert pro will be executed just like with any other Windows NT product. Please follow the steps below:

How to download the CADConvert pro installation file:

1. Start a web browser and open the homepage of CAD Schroer.
www.cad-schroer.com
2. Click left on the link Customer Portal.
A web page for entering user name and password opens.
3. Enter user name and password and click left on Login.
The customer portal web page opens.
4. Click left on the link Download Area.
The download area for CSG Solution products opens.
5. There click left on the Windows link below MEDUSA4.
The MEDUSA4 products will be displayed.
6. Click left on the upper link CADConvert pro for saving the installation file of CADConvert Pro.
7. After successful download, leave the customer portal by clicking on Logout.

How to install CADConvert pro:

8. Double click on the downloaded file (e.g. *cadconvertpro_4_4.exe*).
This will start the **InstallShield®Wizard** which will guide you through the rest of the installation of CADConvert pro. Please follow the instructions.

License

For using CADConvert pro you have to obtain a license, which can be requested in the customers portal of our home page (the link is Customer portal and after log-in finally Keyfile request).

The license is announced to the program during installation.

The feature line of the license file must contain the entry `cadconvert_pro` and the version number 10.4. An example of the feature line of a license is specified in the following:

```
FEATURE cadconvert_pro CSGLMD 10.40 30-jun-2010 1 \  
DD0930510B9A1D6A2E65 VENDOR_STRING=CSG NOTICE=D001431 ck=11
```

OVERVIEW

This chapter is designed to give you just an overview over the functions in CADConvert pro. For more detailed information please read the chapter “[Settings](#)” on page 43.

- [User Interface](#) 12
- [Menu Bar](#) 14
- [Navigation](#) 17
- [File Path](#)..... 18
- [In- /Output](#)..... 19
- [Execute](#) 20

User Interface

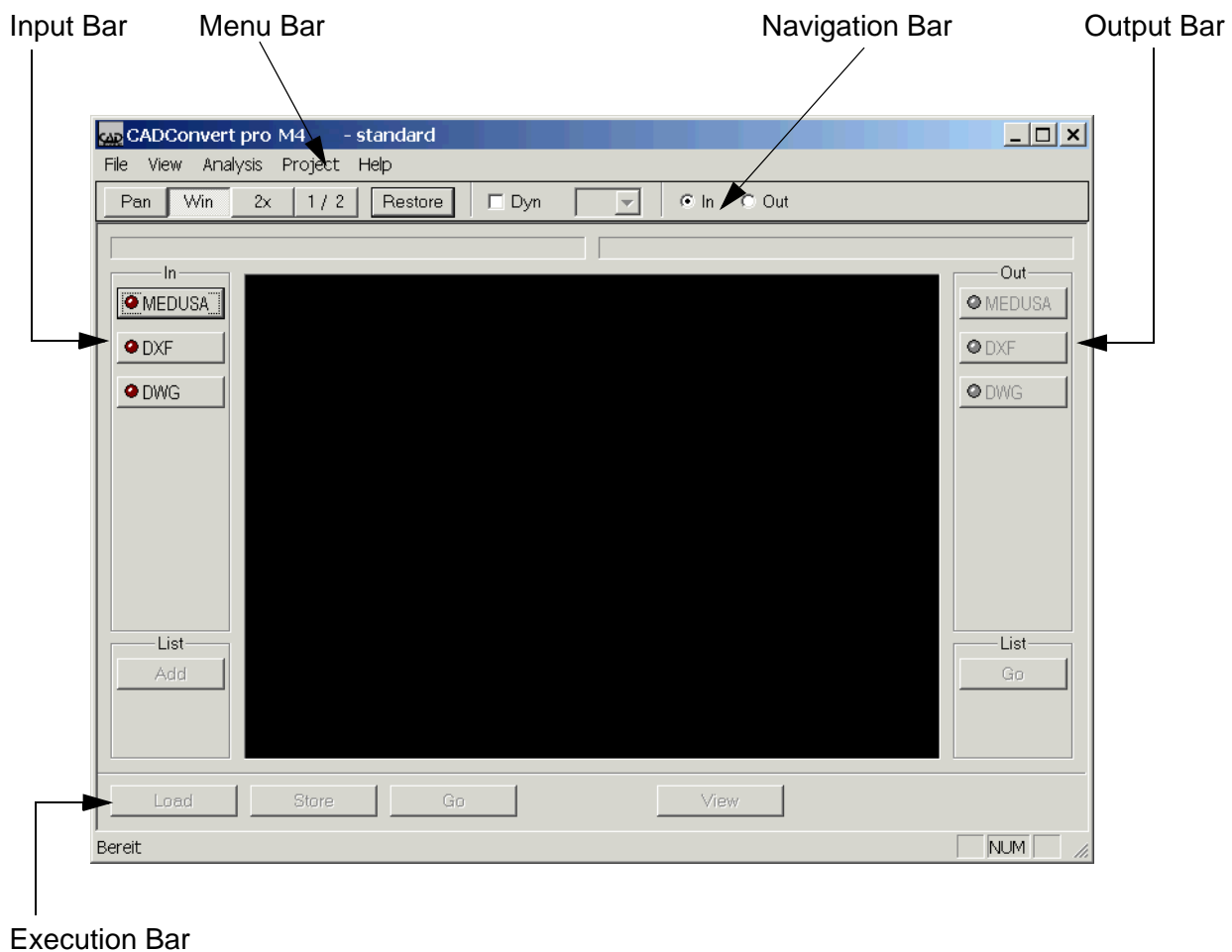
CADConvert pro offers a complete graphical user interface. All commands are available through buttons, or alternatively, input masks. This chapter explains the graphical surface of CADConvert pro.

The program window is divided into 5 areas. The functionality of these 5 sectors is independent of each other. Those areas are named as follows:

- MENU BAR
- NAVIGATION BAR
- INPUT
- OUTPUT
- EXECUTION

There is also a **status line** but you will find out more about that later on in this documentation.

Figure 1 Overview User Interface



The **Menu bar** contains pull-down menu's for settings, analyze and so on.

With the activation of the **Input bar** you select the formatted input. With the help of the file manager you can select which drawing you would like to convert.

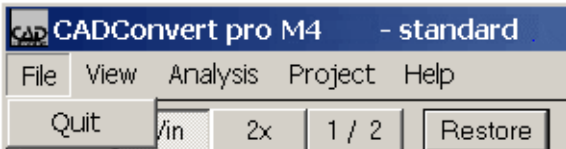
The **Output bar** specifies the format of the output. With the help of the file manager you can select the name for the converted drawing and decide where it will be saved to.

The **Execution bar** will start the command.

Menu Bar

File

Figure 2 Menu Option File



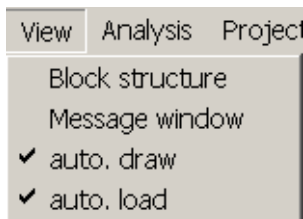
File > Quit quits the current CADConvert pro application. In case you haven't saved the current document yet, CADConvert pro will ask you, how you want to quit the application:

- without saving the file
- save current file first
- do not quit CADConvert pro (abort)

You will automatically be directed to the Windows user interface after exiting CADConvert pro.

View

Figure 3 Menu Option View



The option **Block structure** enables you to view the hierarchical composition graphically. The structure is displayed with the help of blocks (definition of geometry). It either has to be turned on or off.

The option **Message window** can also be either turned on or off. The window displays messages, for example error messages. However these messages are only displayed, if the command **error handling** is set on **Off**.

If the command **error handling** is set **On**, the messages that would be shown in the window, are written in the error handling.

Since the most current information is displayed in the message window, it should be set to **On** when converting a whole list.

auto draw means that the drawing will be displayed right after loading, without you having to activate the button **View** in the execution bar.

auto load loads the file directly after opening it, without having to click the **Load** button in the execution bar.

Analysis

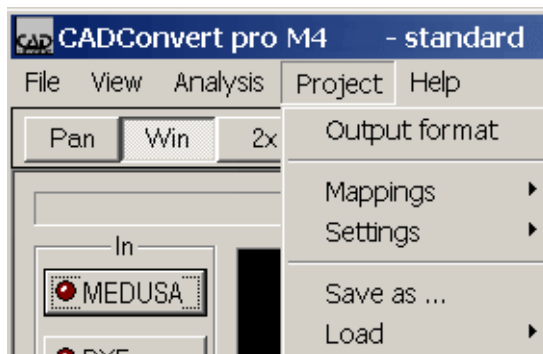
Figure 4 Menu Option Analysis



The option **Made Mappings** enables CADConvert pro to analyze the layer, lines and text types of the loaded drawings as well as their meaning for the format that needs to be converted.

Project

Figure 5 Menu Option Project



The option **Output format** defines the value of the output file. For example, when converting MEDUSA files the default output value is set as DXF.

The menu levels **Mappings** and **Settings** make it possible to change, analyze and save the default values for line- and text types given by CADConvert pro. They can then also be used for other conversions.

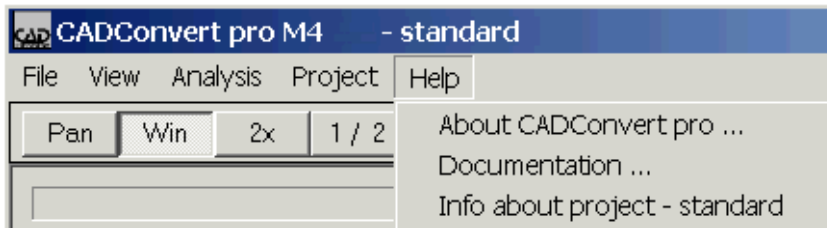
Since CADConvert pro offers a graphical user interface, the settings don't have to be entered by hand and with a prompt. Instead they are entered in the designated fields.

Via the **Save as** option project setting files can be stored under a different name on the hard disk.

Via the Load option the project settings are loaded into the memory.

Help

Figure 6 Menu Option Help



About CADConvert pro shows the actual version number of the application as well as the address of CADSchroer GmbH.

Before calling up the online documentation with Documentation..., please read the chapter [“Documentation” on page 98](#) first.

Info about project - standard opens a text file, which gives the path to the standard project.

Navigation

Figure 7 Navigation Bar



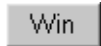
These functions enable you to navigate within a loaded drawing.

Pan



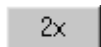
Pan moves the center of the picture.

Win



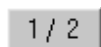
Win sets window clippings

2x



This function enables you to view a part of the window in double enlargement.

1/2



Use this button to minimize the window to 0.5.

Restore



Restore takes you back to the original view

Dynamic Pan



Selecting a scaling factor will automatically enlarge/minimize the area of the center of the picture.

Subsequently, the center of the picture can be moved dynamically by pushing and keeping down the *middle mouse button*.

In- / Output View



With the help of this function you are able to switch back and forth between the in- and output format in the picture.

File Path

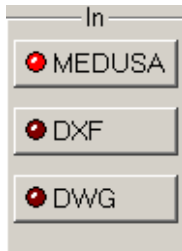


After opening a drawing the file paths are displayed in the upper window. The path and the name of the opened drawing are displayed on the left side. The default path of the output file will be on the right. This means that the converted drawing in the input directory will be saved with the file ending of the output format.

The display will be updated as soon as you enter a new directory and a new name with the help of the output menu [“In- /Output” on page 19](#).

In- /Output

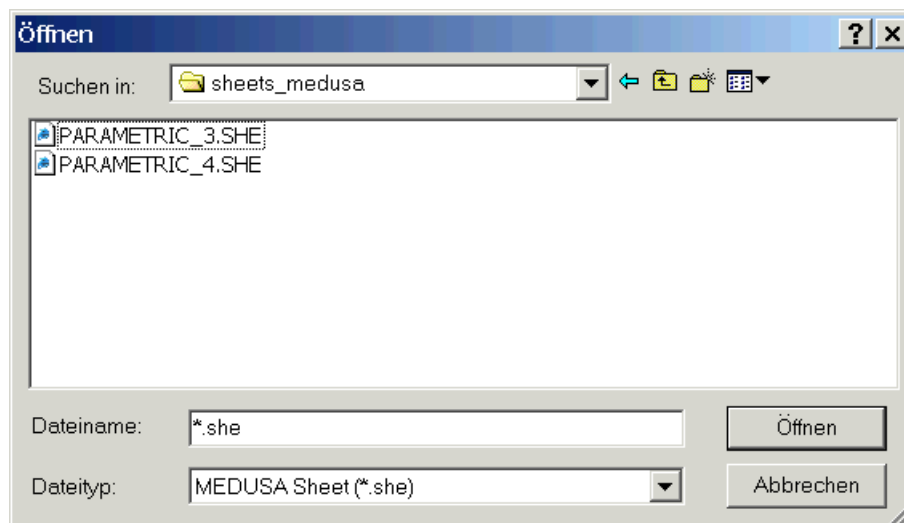
Input



The menu bar In loads the input file that needs to be converted. The formats MEDUSA, DXF and DWG are inclosed in the program.

For your convenience, a file manager opens to enable you to select a drawing.

Figure 8 File Manager



Output



The command Out defines the output format of the currently loaded drawing. If no changes are being made, CADConvert pro will fall back on the default output format. The following standard formats may be selected:

- MEDUSA
- DXF
- DWG

Execute

The execution bar contains four commands: Load, Store, Go and View.

Figure 9 Execution Bar



Load

After selecting a drawing using the input field, the file is called up when you click on the **Load** button. That same file was in the list for conversions prior to being called up. The status line gives you information about the further process of loading.

Store

The **Store** function converts the current drawing displayed in the main window into the standard folder, but only if the latter has not been changed. However, the drawing has to be generated into the main window by clicking on the **View** button prior.

Go

After you have selected a drawing, The **Go** command summarizes 4 different commands:

- Loading a drawing
- Analyzing a drawing
- Converting a drawing
- Saving a drawing

View

The **View** command generates the drawing into the main window.

FIRST STEPS

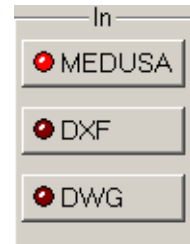
This chapter you learn how to load a drawing and convert it into the destination system.

- [Loading Sheets 22](#)
- [Converting Drawings into the Destination System..... 24](#)

Loading Sheets

The command menu **Input** loads the input file to be converted. The formats MEDUSA, DXF and DWG are included in the program.

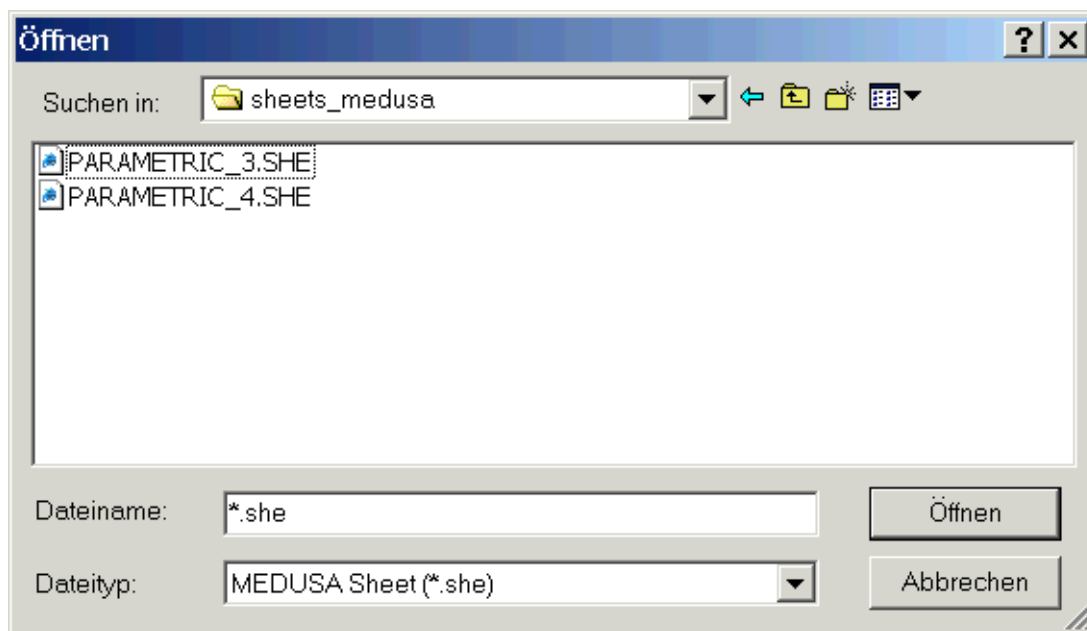
A typical loading process of a MEDUSA file is being described. This will be the default setting after the installation. The process is identical for all **Input** formats.



1. Click on MEDUSA

A file manager appears where you can select the file to be loaded.

Figure 10 File Manager

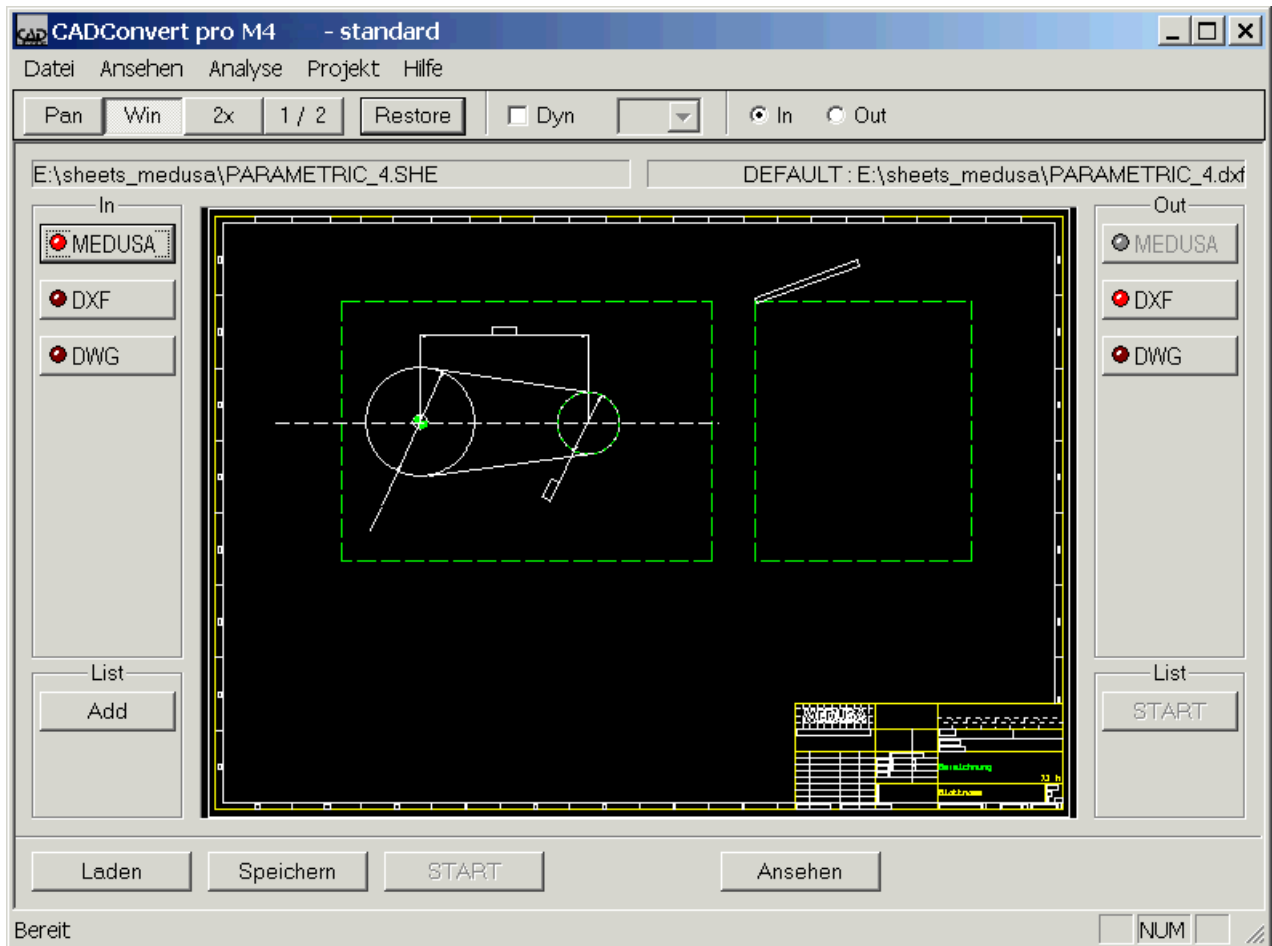


2. Use Open to verify the selection
The drawing is generated into the converting list. The output format for MEDUSA is set on DXF by default.
3. Click on the Load button in the execution bar, to load the file.
4. In order to view the drawing, click on View.
The drawing is generated in the main window.

The default setting of the output format for MEDUSA is DXF.

The upper part of the window displays both the name and path of the loaded drawing and the default output name and path.

Figure 11 Main Window displaying the Loaded Drawing

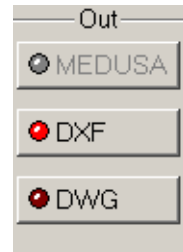


Now you can modify the values of the loaded drawing within the different **setting** or **mapping tables**.

Converting Drawings into the Destination System

The output format of the currently loaded drawing is defined by the **Out** command. CADConvert pro falls back on the default output format provided that no changes have been made. The following formats are at choice as standard:

- MEDUSA
- DXF
- DWG

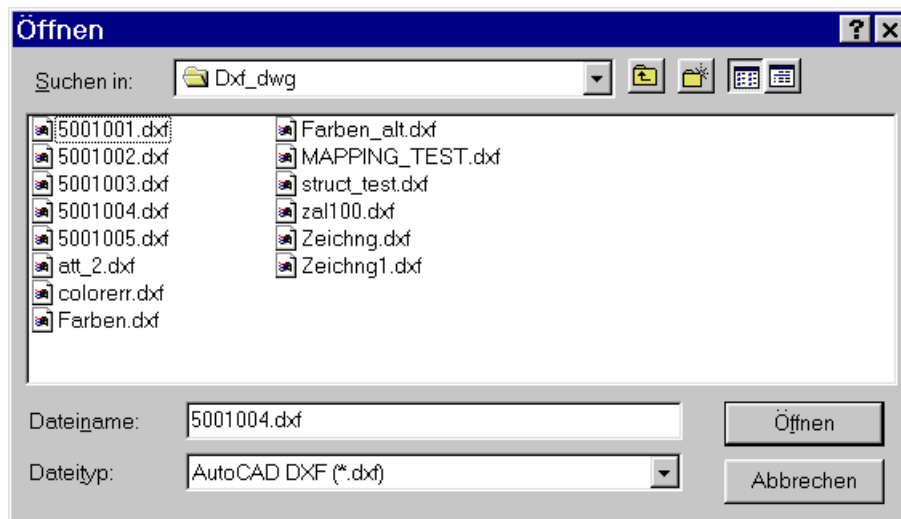


It follows a description about the conversion of a MEDUSA drawing into the output format. You need to have a drawing loaded in the input format:

1. Click on **DXF**.

The DXF format is appointed by default in a loaded MEDUSA drawing. The button shines red. DWG is an alternative output format that can be used also. A file browser appears.

Figure 12 File Browser



2. Enter the output directory and the file name for the drawing. If you are not indicating a name for the drawing, the default-file name will be used.
3. Click on **Go** in the execution area.

The drawing is being converted.

The progress is displayed in the **status bar** .

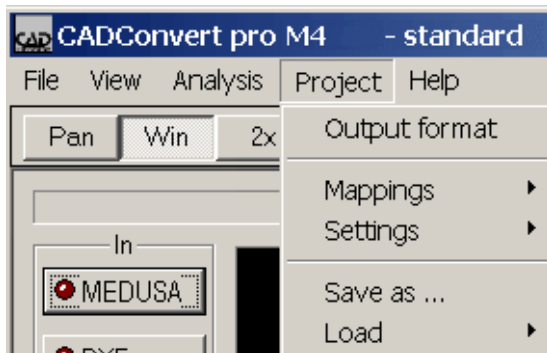
The drawing has now been converted and is filed in the output directory.

SETTINGS

• Overview	26
• Editing Tables.....	27
• Output Format.....	32
• Mappings	33
• Settings	43
• Save as	64
• Load	65
• Medstyle.....	66

Overview

Figure 13 Project Pulldown Menu



CADConvert pro offers a graphical user interface and therefore the individual settings are entered in the designated fields rather than entered by hand into a text file.

The following settings can be configured:

- **Output format**
- **Mappings**
 - AutoCAD -> MEDUSA
 - MEDUSA -> AutoCAD
 - Load
 - Save
- **Settings**
 - Common
 - MEDUSA common
 - DXF -> MEDUSA
 - MEDUSA -> DXF
 - Load
 - Save
 - Save as
- **Save as**
- **Load**
 - standard
 - project1
 - project2
 - project3

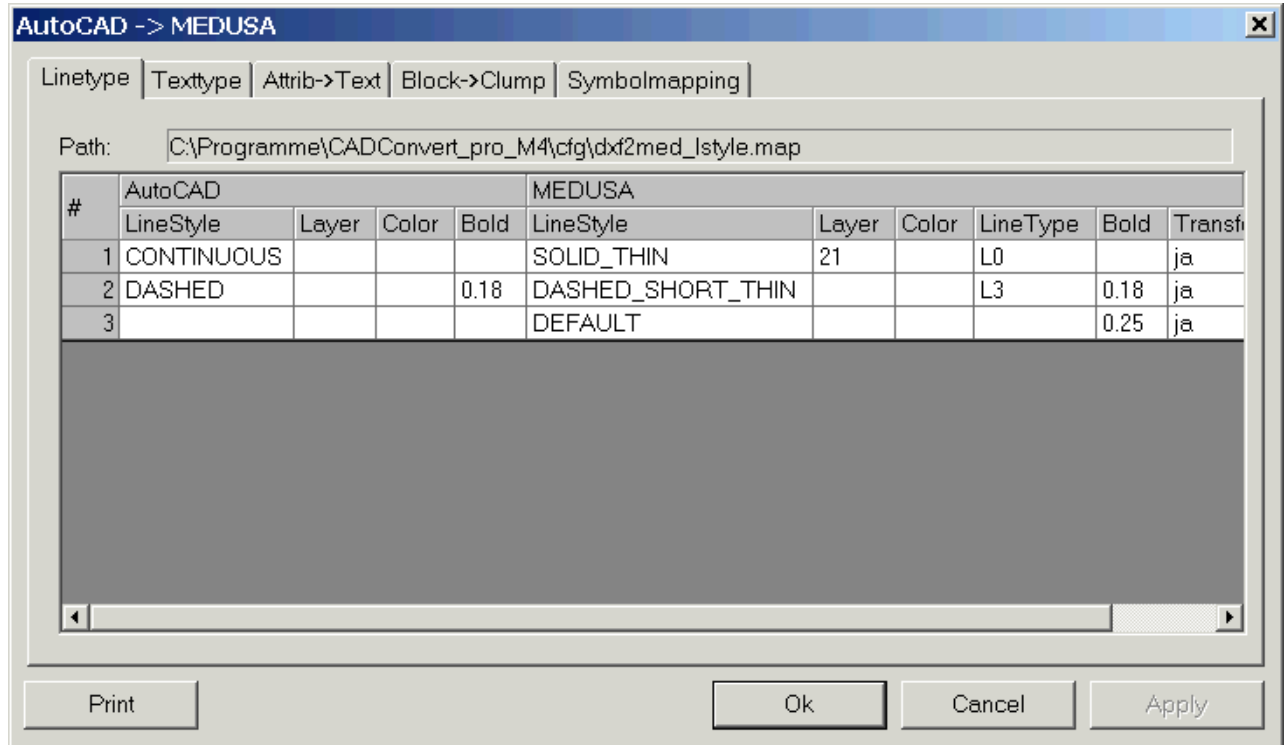
Most of the settings will be displayed in the form of a table. Those tables can be edited. You can add new lines, delete or move lines. A detailed description about the functioning is provided in section [“Editing Tables” on page 27](#)

Editing Tables

The following describes how you can edit tables.

The graphic displays a typical table under CADConvert pro.

Figure 14 Example of a Table



Scroll bars will appear automatically, if the content of a row or the number of columns are too large to be displayed in the table.

Editing Rows

To edit a single field in a particular column, click on it using the *left mouse button*. Selection of several cells works only within **one** column!

To edit several successive rows in a column at the same time you need to mark them with the *left mouse button* and, at the same time, press down the *shift* key of your keyboard. All successive rows are marked as you can see on the black background color when dragging the mouse key up and down.

To tag rows that are not connected, you need to mark them with the *left mouse button* and at the same time press down the *shift* and the *control* key. When all the rows are selected, enter the new text and finish the entry with the *Enter* key. The text will now be undertaken in all the other fields.

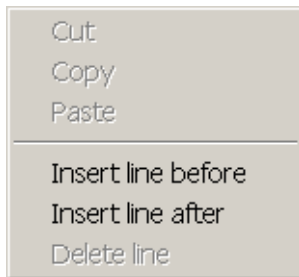
#	AutoCAD		
	Linestyle	Layer	Color
1	L0	22	
2	L1	22	
3	L10	2	
4	L0	2	
5	L1	2	
6	LGR	27	
7	S10	0	
8	LEA	4	
9	LDM	4	
10	S10	1	

#	AutoCAD		
	Linestyle	Layer	Color
1	LAYER_NEU	22	
2	LAYER_NEU	22	
3	LAYER_NEU	2	
4	L0	2	
5	L1	2	
6	LAYER_NEU	27	
7	S10	0	
8	LAYER_NEU	4	
9	LDM	4	
10	S10	1	

Inserting Rows

1. To insert a new row move the cursor over a line and press the *right mouse key*.
A popup window will open.
If you did not select the line before, the following two options will be available.

Figure 15 Popup Menu



2. Move the cursor over the line over which respectively under which you want to insert the row.
3. To insert a row over the current line, choose *Insert line before*.
4. To insert a row below the current line, choose *Insert line after*.
5. To fill the row, click into the single columns using the *left mouse button*.

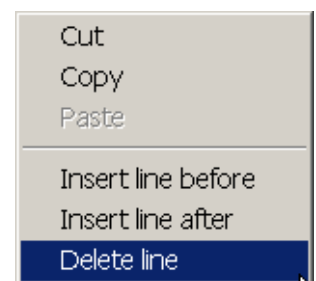
Selecting Rows

To mark a complete row, click on the numbering on the left side of the table. The line is completely selected.

Deleting Rows

In order to be able to delete a row, you need to mark it first. Then use the *right mouse key* and select the option *Delete line* from the popup menu.

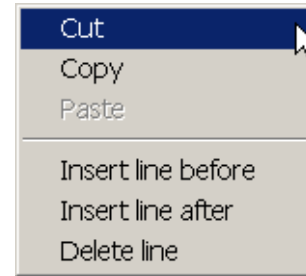
Alternatively you can use the *Delete key* on your keyboard.



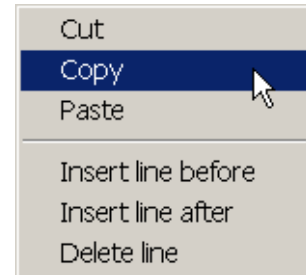
Editing Rows

To delete a selected row, choose the **Cut** option with the *right mouse key*. The row will be deleted and it's contents copied into the buffer. The marked row is now highlighted in dark blue color.

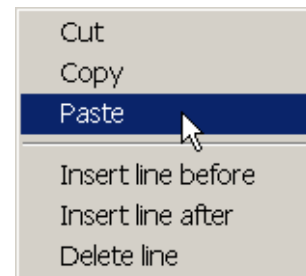
5	0	7	CONTINUOUS
---	---	---	------------



A row can be copied the same way as described above. The content will then be buffered but stays in the table.



To paste the content of the buffer into the table select the **Paste** option. If no row has been marked, the new row will be inserted above the current cursor position. If you have marked a row prior to that, the marked row will be overwritten with the content stored in the memory.



Moving rows

To change the sequence of the table you can move entire rows. In this case, mark the row by moving the cursor over the row with the *left mouse key* pressed down. The row will be marked light blue.

4	27	7	CONTINUOUS
---	----	---	------------

Keep the mouse button pressed and drag the row to the new position.

Copying Rows

Select the desired row using the *left mouse button*. Keep the *mouse button* pressed and press the **Ctrl** key at the same time. Move the row to the required position.

Adopting Changes

To adopt the changes you have made to table, press the **Apply** button. This key is only activated, if alterations have been made before.

Apply

The changes are now in the table, but not saved yet.

Print

To print the current table, press the **Print** button.

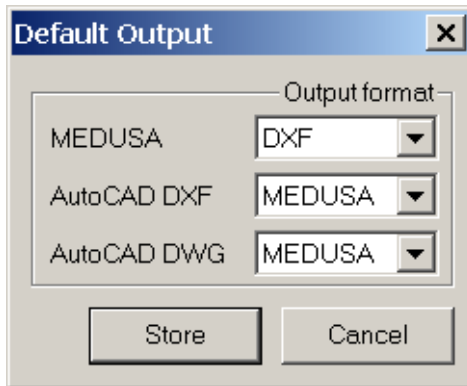
Print

Output Format

Choosing the menu option Project > Output format to open the Default Output dialog, which provides you several input and with it default output formats.

Here you can define the settings for the output format depending on the input format.

Figure 16 Dialog for Output Format

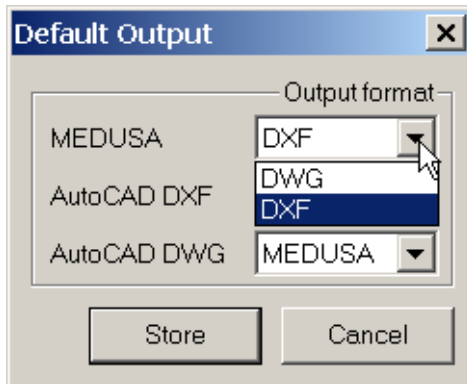


The input format is given on the left hand side, on the right hand side the default output format.

After the installation for default the options are set according to the figure above.

Behind the arrows popup menus are hidden, which can be used to change the settings.

Figure 17 Pulldown Menu in the Default Output Dialog



Choose a format from the list by moving the cursor over the item and press the *left mouse button*. The chosen format will be transferred into the field.

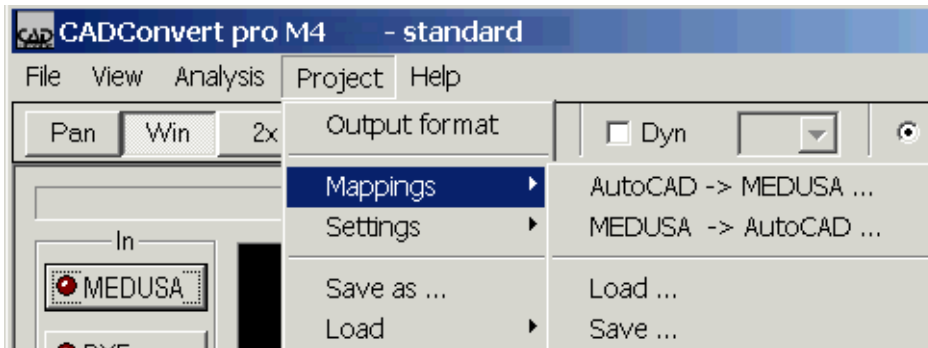
To quit the dialog and adopt the new settings click on Store.

Mappings

Overview

Open the pulldown menu shown in Figure 18 via Project > Mappings.

Figure 18 The Mapping Pulldown Menu



With the menu item **Mappings** you can enter the default settings for the mapping files.

There are individual mapping files available for:

- "AutoCAD > MEDUSA"
- "MEDUSA > AutoCAD"

You can load already generated mapping files into the memory:

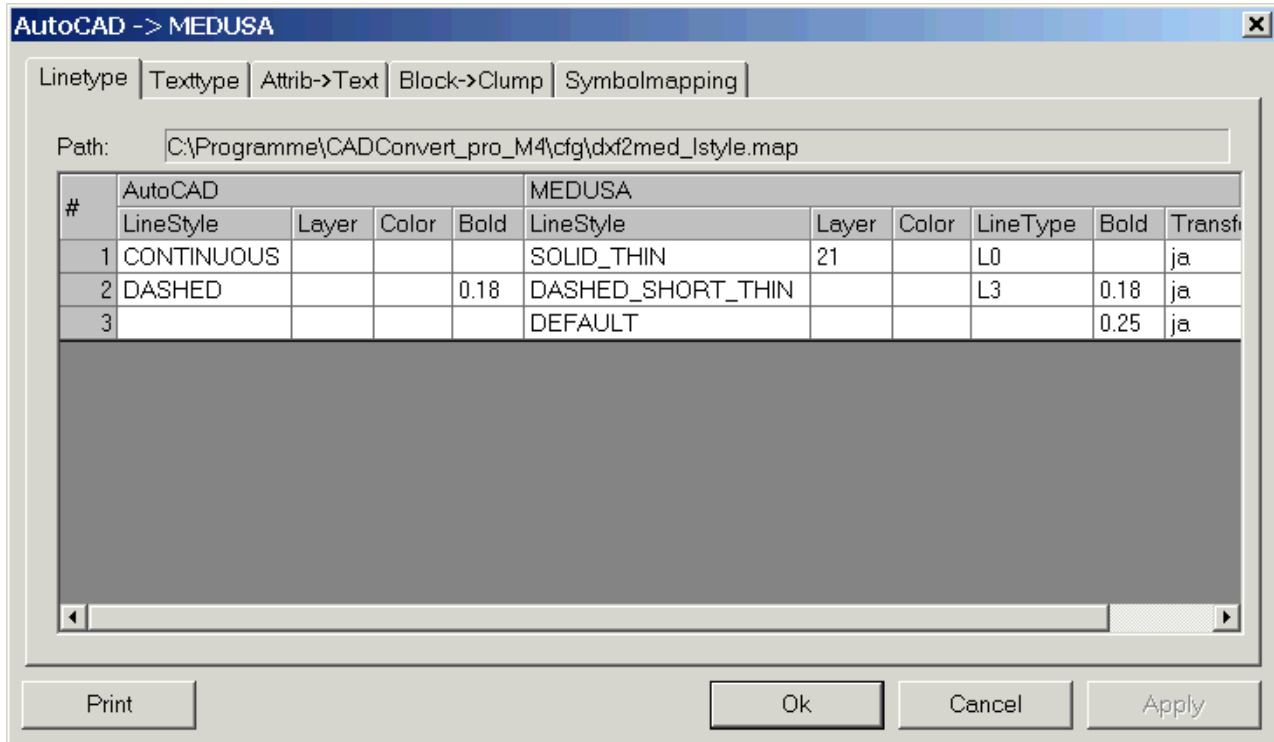
- Load
- Save

AutoCAD > MEDUSA

AutoCAD > MEDUSA - Linetype

With the help of the table below you can preset in which MEDUSA line type an AutoCAD line (DXF / DWG) will be transferred. You can also add layer-, and color definitions for the lines.

Figure 19 Mapping Table AutoCAD > MEDUSA - Linetype



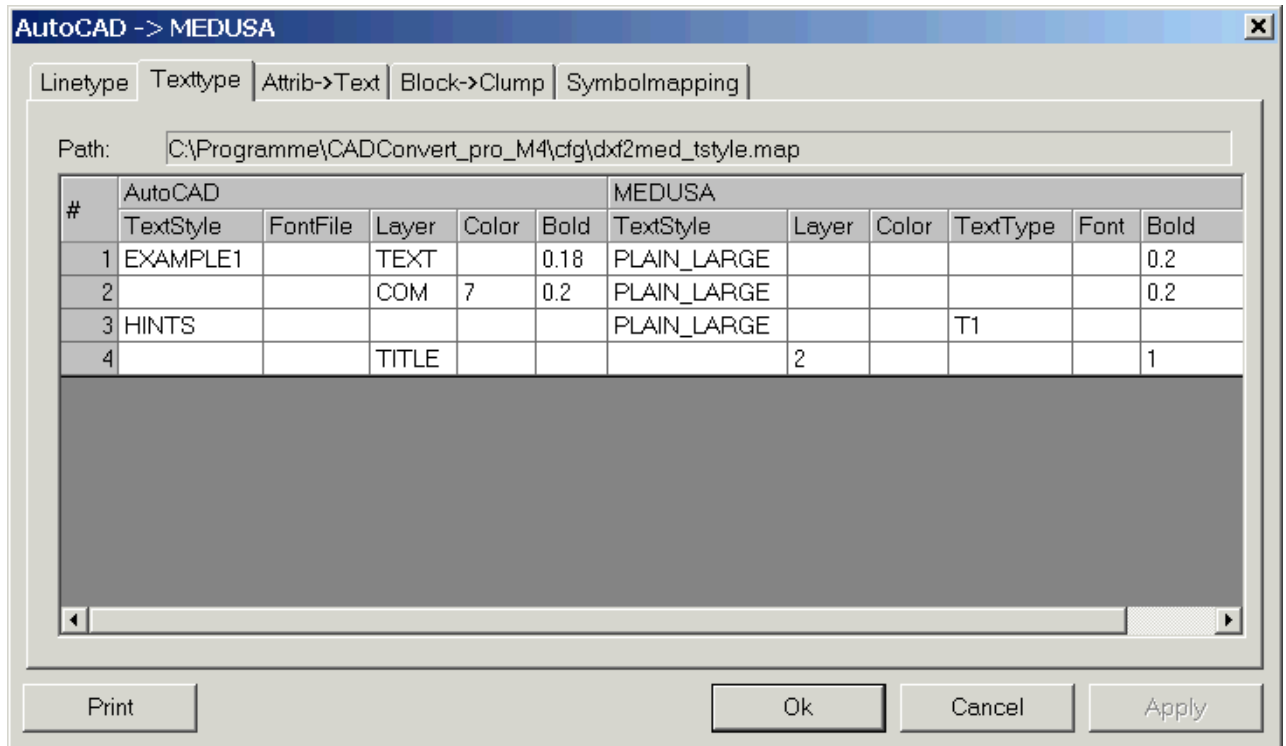
#	AutoCAD LineStyle	Layer	Color	Bold	MEDUSA LineStyle	Layer	Color	LineType	Bold	Transf
1	CONTINUOUS				SOLID_THIN	21		L0		ja
2	DASHED			0.18	DASHED_SHORT_THIN			L3	0.18	ja
3					DEFAULT				0.25	ja

For new entries put the desired combinations into the table. They are inserted into the list, when you press the **Apply** button.

When you click on **Ok** to leave the window, the mapping settings are taken over for the current conversion.

AutoCAD > MEDUSA - Texttype

Figure 20 Mapping Table AutoCAD > MEDUSA - Texttype

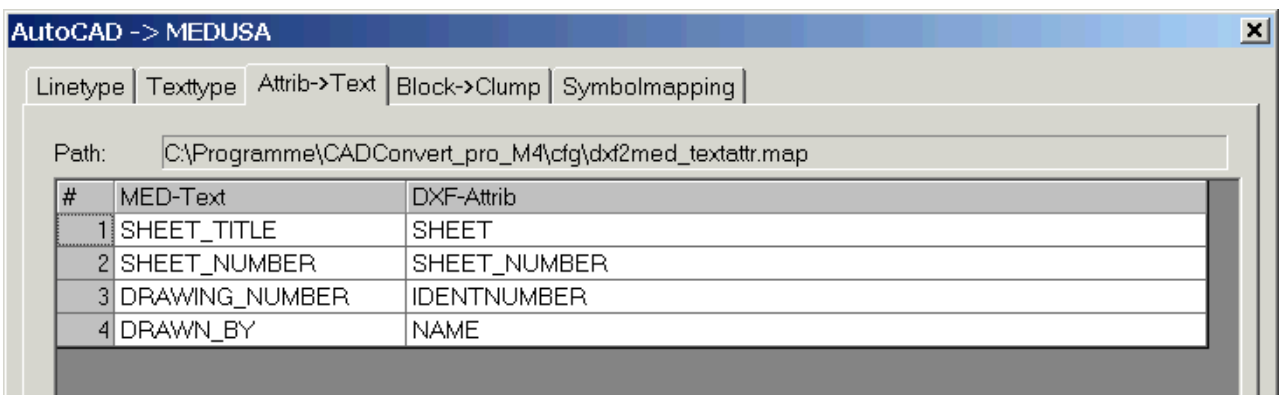


#	AutoCAD					MEDUSA					
	TextStyle	FontFile	Layer	Color	Bold	TextStyle	Layer	Color	TextType	Font	Bold
1	EXAMPLE1		TEXT		0.18	PLAIN_LARGE					0.2
2			COM	7	0.2	PLAIN_LARGE					0.2
3	HINTS					PLAIN_LARGE			T1		
4			TITLE				2				1

This table helps you to define the default settings for the text. You can add specifications for Text-style, FontFile, Layer, Color and Bold to the AutoCAD (DXF/DWG) text to convert it to MEDUSA Text-Style, Layer, Color, TextType, Font and Bold.

AutoCAD > MEDUSA - Attribute > Text

Figure 21 Mapping Table AutoCAD > MEDUSA - Attributes >Text

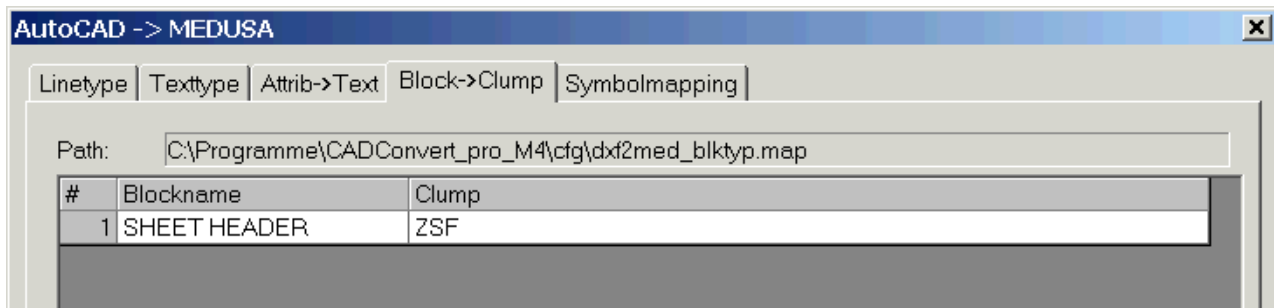


#	MED-Text	DXF-Attrib
1	SHEET_TITLE	SHEET
2	SHEET_NUMBER	SHEET_NUMBER
3	DRAWING_NUMBER	IDENTNUMBER
4	DRAWN_BY	NAME

This table allows you to add certain text attributes to text types. The handling is identical with the AutoCAD > MEDUSA Linetype.

AutoCAD > MEDUSA - Block > Clump

Figure 22 Mapping Table AutoCAD > MEDUSA - Block > Clump

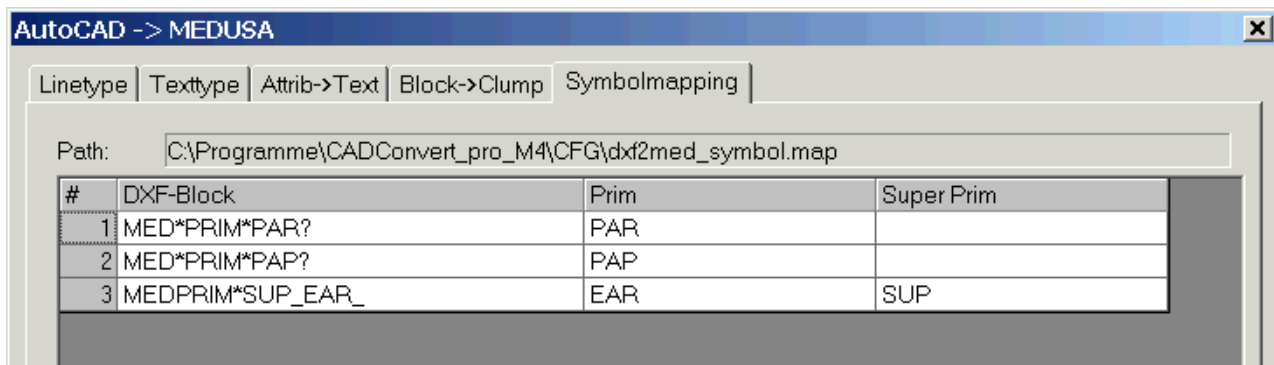


#	Blockname	Clump
1	SHEET HEADER	ZSF

This table assigns AutoCAD (DXF / DWG) Blocknames to MEDUSA Clumps.

AutoCAD > MEDUSA - Symbolmapping

Figure 23 Mapping Table AutoCAD > MEDUSA - Symbolmapping



#	DXF-Block	Prim	Super Prim
1	MED*PRIM*PAR?	PAR	
2	MED*PRIM*PAP?	PAP	
3	MEDPRIM*SUP_EAR_	EAR	SUP

In MEDUSA you can have prim consisting of one or more line elements. When converting a MEDUSA drawing into AutoCAD, prim are converted to blocks with a certain nomenclature. For example, a prim PAP in MEDUSA gets the block name MEDPRIM_LAY6_PAP_ in AutoCAD, if it is on layer 6, or MEDPRIM_LAY90_SUP_EAR_ is a superprim with picture EAR on layer 90.

To re-create prim or superprim from blocks in AutoCAD during the translation to MEDUSA, MEDUSA Prim respectively Superprim are re-assigned to AutoCAD (DXF / DWG) Blocks using the table shown above.

MEDUSA > AutoCAD

MEDUSA > AutoCAD - Linestyle

Figure 24 Mapping Table MEDUSA > AutoCAD - Linestyle

MEDUSA -> AutoCAD									
<div> <div>Linestyle</div> <div>Textstyle</div> <div>Text->Attrib</div> <div>Clump->Block</div> <div>Layer Status</div> </div>									
Path: C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4\cfg\med2dxf_lstyle.map									
#	MEDUSA					AutoCAD			
	LineStyle	Layer	Color	LineType	Bold	LineStyle	Layer	Color	Bol
1	SOLID_THIN					CONTINUOUS		2	
2		1018					HIDDEN	3	
3	SOLID_THIN	11				CONTINUOUS	OUTLINE		
4	SOLID_THIN	21		L0		CONTINUOUS			
5	DASHED_SHORT_THIN			L3	0.18	DASHED			0.18
6	LPRM	241					SURFACE		
7	LFUN	0					FUNV		
8	LSUP						SUPERLINE		
9	LTXT						TEXTBORDER		
10	DEFAULT								

With the help of this table you can preset in which AutoCAD (DXF / DWG) line type a MEDUSA line will be transferred. You can also add Layer-, and Color definitions for the lines.

When you click on OK to leave the window, the mapping settings are taken over for the current conversion.

MEDUSA > AutoCAD - Textstyle

Figure 25 Mapping Table MEDUSA > AutoCAD - Textstyle

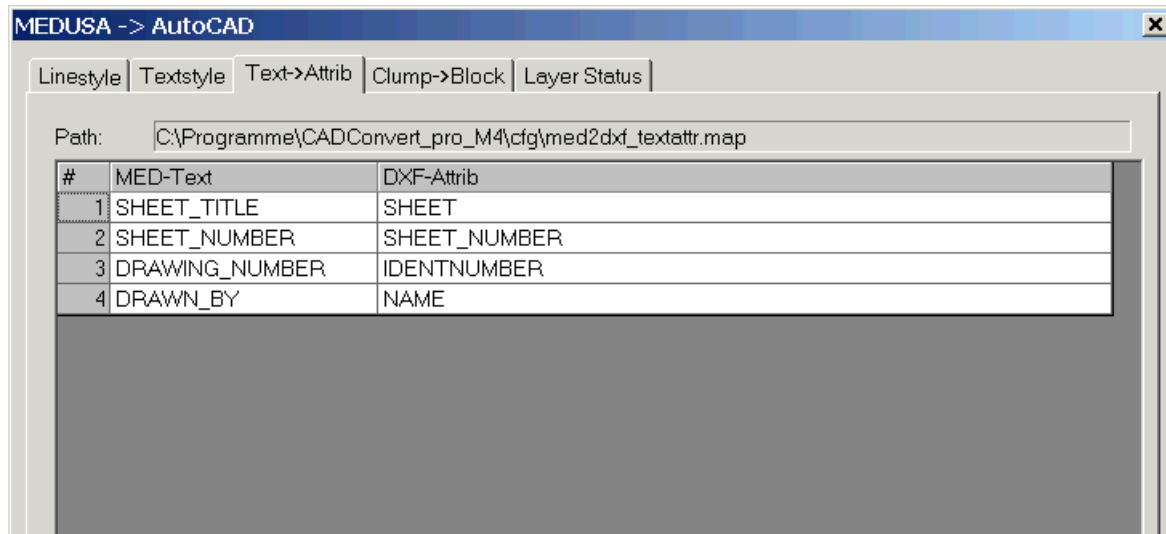
MEDUSA -> AutoCAD												
<div> <div>Linestyle</div> <div>Textstyle</div> <div>Text->Attrib</div> <div>Clump->Block</div> <div>Layer Status</div> </div>												
Path: C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4\cfg\med2dxf_tstyle.map												
#	MEDUSA						AutoCAD					
	TextStyle	Layer	Color	TextType	Font	Bold	TextStyle	FontFile	Layer	Color	Bold	T
1				TBY			STANDARD	TXT		1		je
2				TDT			STANDARD	ARIAL		2		je
3	PLAIN_LARGE					0.7	EXAMPLE1		TEXT		0.5	je
4	PLAIN_MEDIUM					0.3			COM	7	0.3	je
5	PLAIN_LARGE			T1			HINTS					je
6		2				1			TITLE			je

This table allows you to define the presetting for the text.

You can add definitions for the MEDUSA text, regarding the style, layer, color, text type, font and boldness and then transform them into AutoCAD (DXF / DWG) style, font, layer, color and boldness.

MEDUSA > AutoCAD - Text>Attribute

Figure 26 Mapping Table MEDUSA > AutoCAD - Text > Attribute



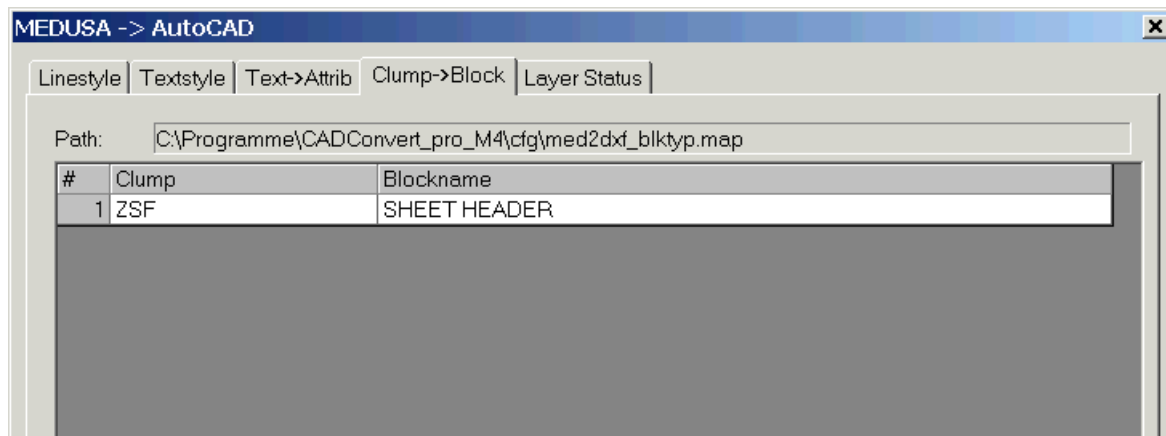
#	MED-Text	DXF-Attrib
1	SHEET_TITLE	SHEET
2	SHEET_NUMBER	SHEET_NUMBER
3	DRAWING_NUMBER	IDENTNUMBER
4	DRAWN_BY	NAME

This table allows you to add text attributes to specific text styles.

The handling is identical with the MEDUSA > AutoCAD Linestyle.

MEDUSA > AutoCAD - Clump>Block

Figure 27 Mapping Table MEDUSA > AutoCAD - Clump > Block



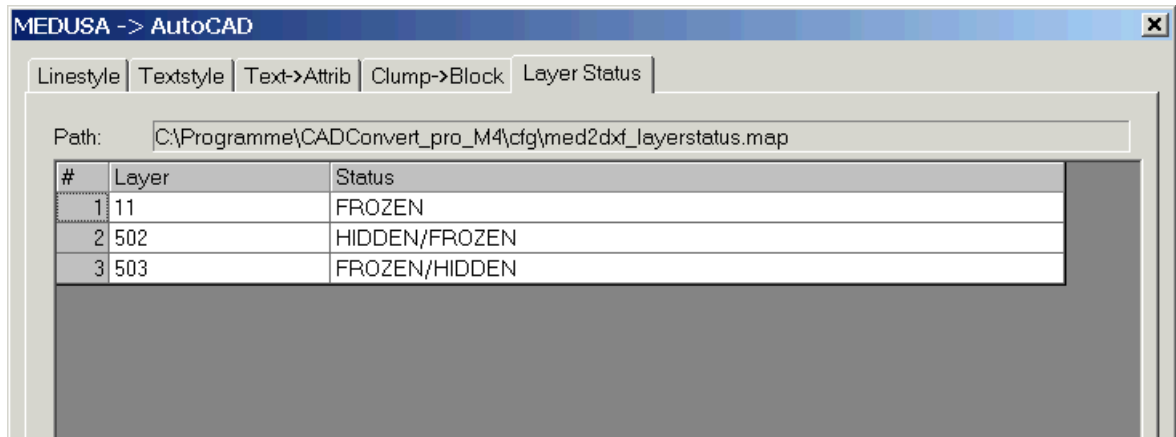
#	Clump	Blockname
1	ZSF	SHEET HEADER

This table assigns MEDUSA clumps to AutoCAD (DXF) blocks.

The handling is identical with the MEDUSA > AutoCAD Linestyle.

MEDUSA > AutoCAD - Layer Status

Figure 28 Mapping Table MEDUSA > AutoCAD - Layer Status



#	Layer	Status
1	11	FROZEN
2	502	HIDDEN/FROZEN
3	503	FROZEN/HIDDEN

In AutoCAD layers can have the states frozen (FROZEN), off (HIDDEN) or locked (LOCKED).

- Status FROZEN: The layer cannot be changed in AutoCAD.
- Status HIDDEN: The layer is not displayed in AutoCAD.
- Status LOCKED: The layer is locked in AutoCAD, no change and no display possible.

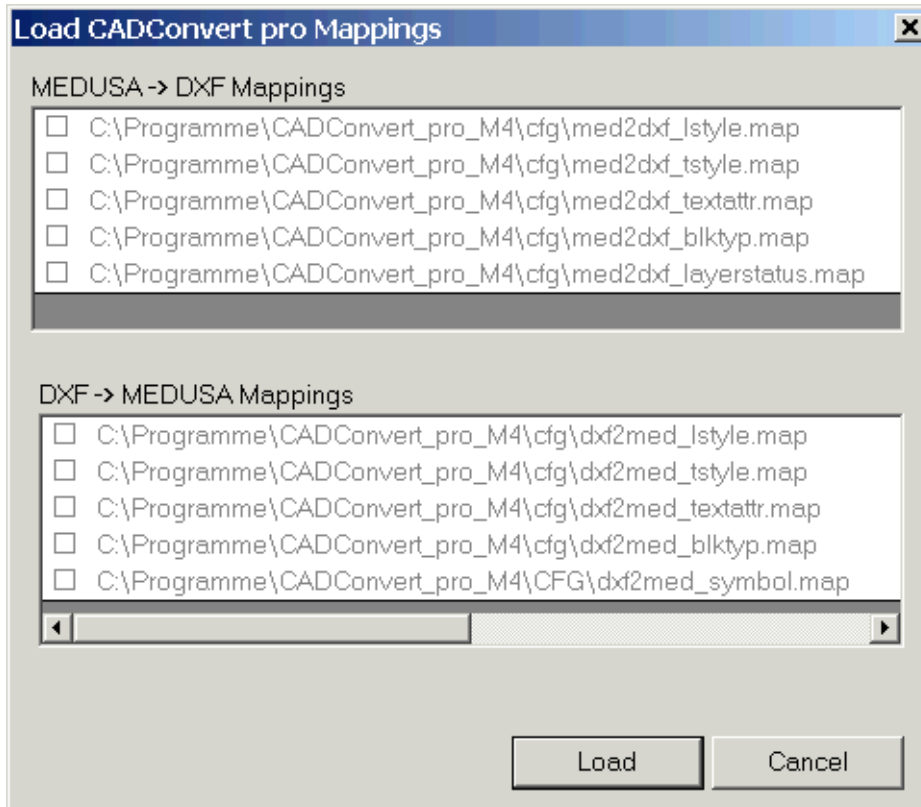
Combinations of the states are possible.

This table assigns MEDUSA layers a special layer status in AutoCAD (DXF).

Load

Using the menu option Project > Load the following window opens. It loads mapping files into the memory.

Figure 29 Window Load Mappings

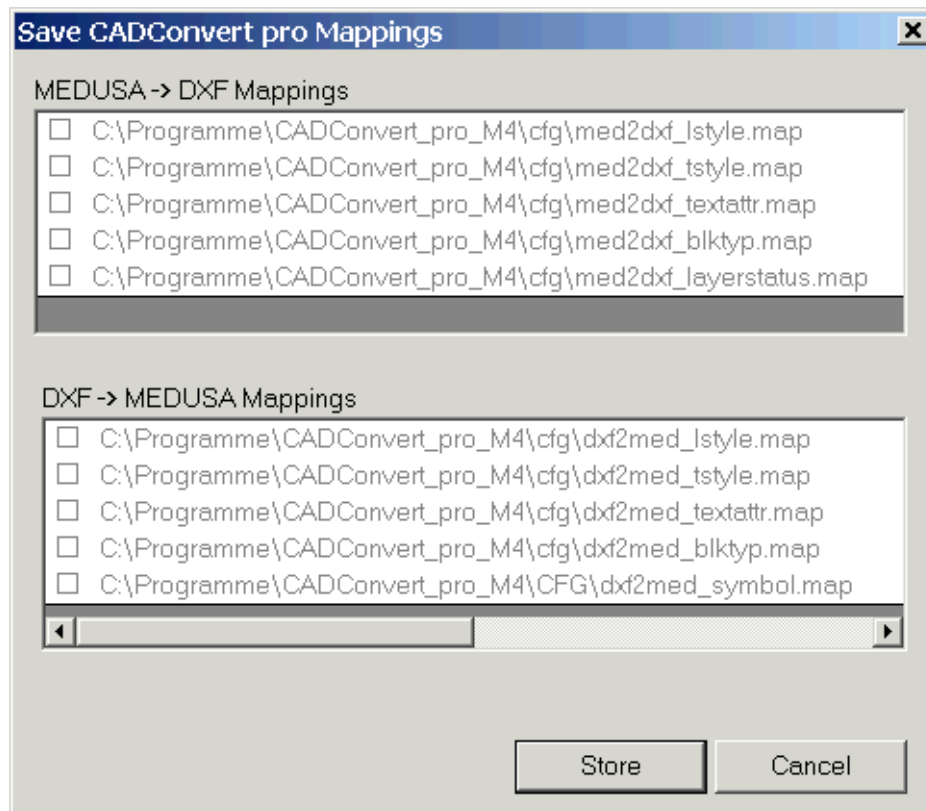


Save

The procedure of saving mapping files is equal to the loading procedure.

Using the menu option Project > Save the following window opens.

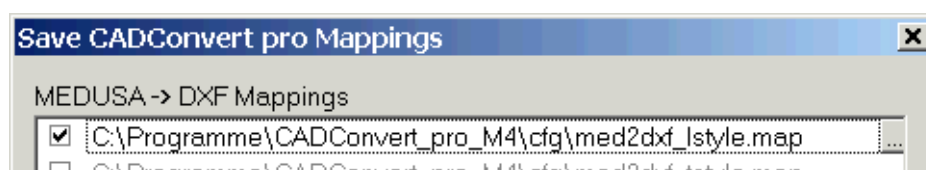
Figure 30 Window Save Mappings



Clicking the check box activates the entry. You can activate several entries.

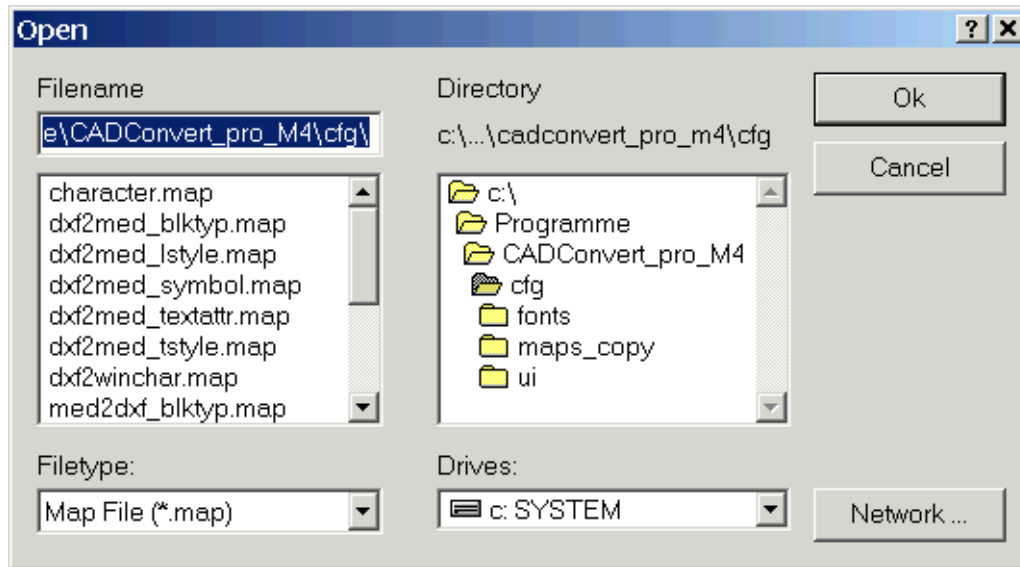
Clicking on an entry displays an icon on the right hand side of the entry.

Figure 31 Activated Entry



A click on the icon (or a double click on the entry) opens the file manager.

Figure 32 File Manager



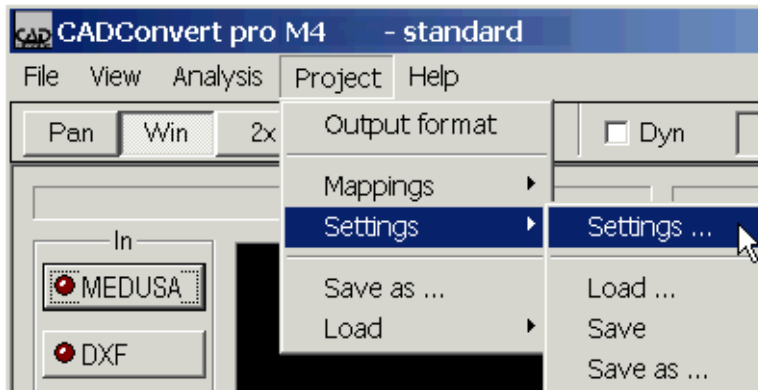
You can now define in which directory the mapping file will be saved.

Settings

Overview

The pulldown menu shown in Figure 33 opens when choosing Project > Settings.

Figure 33 The Settings Pulldown Menu



This window lets you define general settings as well as the MEDUSA project and paths to the mapping directories.

Common

e.g. auxiliary paths and message paths can be entered here

MEDUSA common

defines the settings for the MEDUSA project.

DXF -> MEDUSA

specifies the path to the mapping directories for AutoCAD > MEDUSA

MEDUSA -> DXF

specifies the path to the mapping directories for MEDUSA > AutoCAD.

Load

setting files will be loaded into the memory.

Save

setting files will be saved on the hard disc.

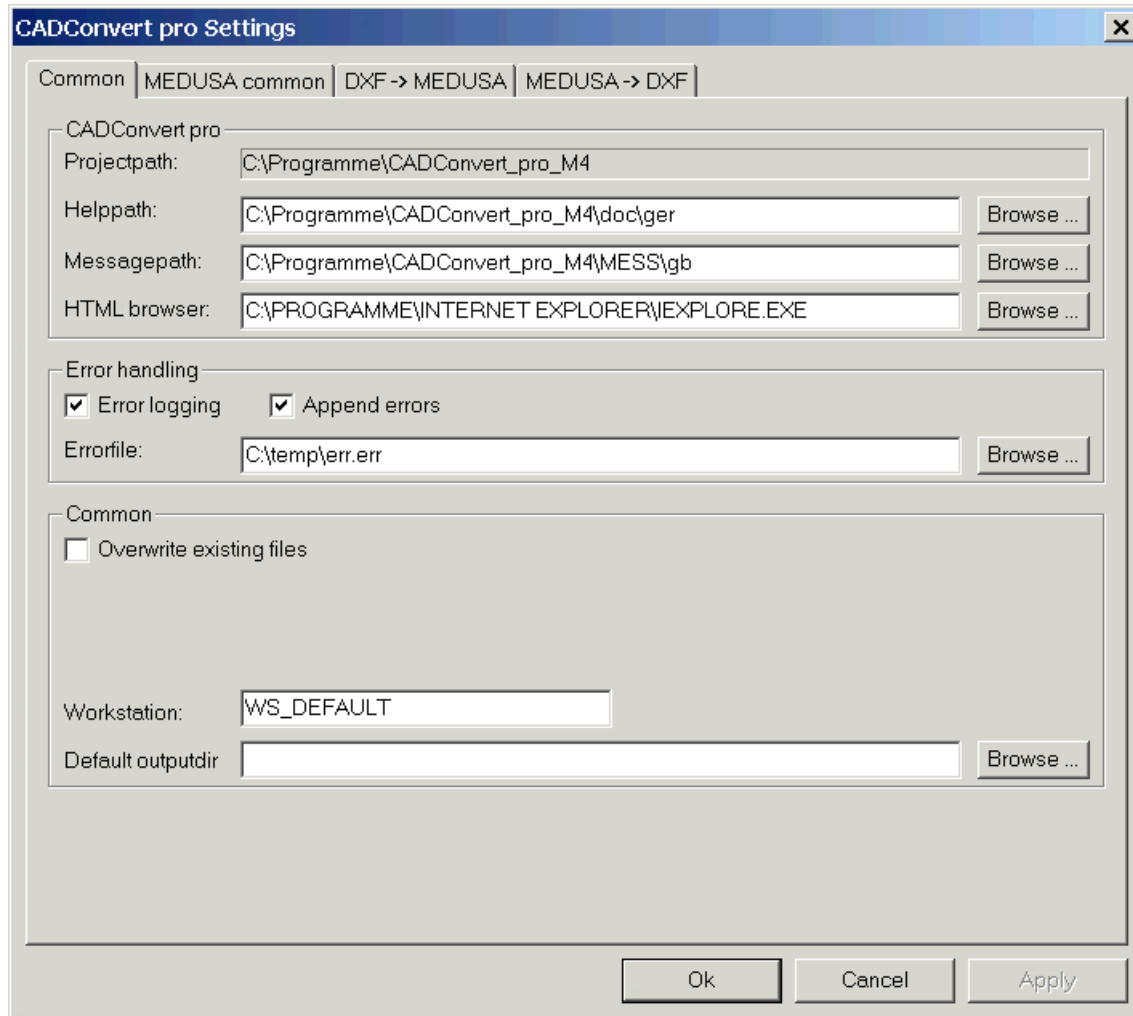
Save as

setting files will be saved on the hard disc under a specified name.

Common

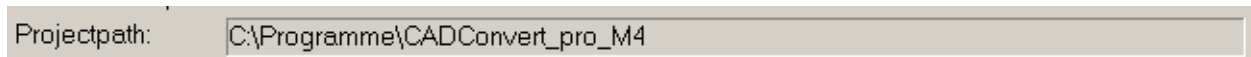
The Common dialog enables you to define auxiliary paths and other settings.

Figure 34 CADConvert pro Settings - Common



Also here you may use the file manager for entries. It can be started with the Browser button.

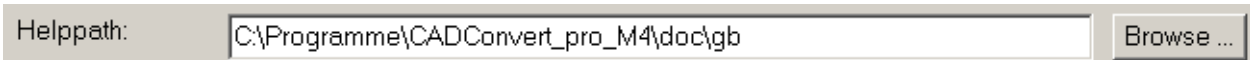
Project path



The Project Path toolbar always shows the, at the time of installation, selected path as an output-folder. Other files are stored/entered in this folder. That includes, for example *CODE.BIN*, *DDL.BIN*, and so on.

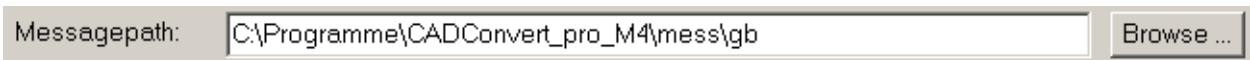
After installation, the project path can **not** be changed anymore!

Helppath

A dialog box with a label 'Helppath:' followed by a text input field containing 'C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4\doc\gb' and a 'Browse ...' button to its right.

You can state the path to a directory in which the help file is located, by using the command `Helppath`. To do so you will need the complete name of the path in which the help file is located. You can recognize the help file on the suffix *.htm*.

Message path

A dialog box with a label 'Messagepath:' followed by a text input field containing 'C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4\mess\gb' and a 'Browse ...' button to its right.

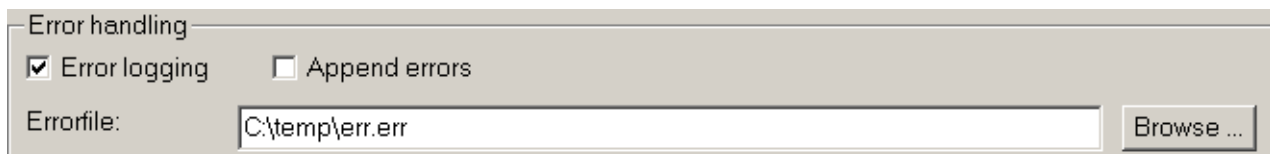
The command `Messagepath` enables the specification to the path of the directory in which the message files for the DXF>MED application are located. The complete name of the path in which the message files are located, is needed.

HTML-Browser

A dialog box with a label 'HTML browser:' followed by a text input field containing 'C:\PROGRAMME\INTERNET EXPLORER\EXPLORE.EXE' and a 'Browse ...' button to its right.

The command `HTML_Browser` states the path for the internet browser. The online documentation of CADConvert pro will be started with the specified browser, [“Documentation” on page 98](#)

Error Handling

A dialog box titled 'Error handling' containing two checkboxes: 'Error logging' (checked) and 'Append errors' (unchecked). Below them is a label 'Errorfile:' followed by a text input field containing 'C:\temp\err.err' and a 'Browse ...' button to its right.

Errors, occurring during translation, will be shown in a reference display window. The program will give you notice, telling you that there are messages in your error file.

If the field `Error Logging` is activated, the errors will be permitted in the file on which the path `Error file` is written. If no path name for the error file is given, the error file will be generated in the current directory and receives the file name of the DXF-file to be converted, with the suffix *.ERR*. No file will be generated, if the transformation was without an error. The error file is an ASCII-file and can be viewed with a regular text editor after conversion.

If `Append errors` is activated, a new error message is added to already existing messages. If the option is not activated, the error file is overwritten without keeping previous messages.

You also have the possibility to activate the message window during conversion. The message window will keep you updated in case of occurring errors. No error file will be filed if the `Error logging` field is not activated.

Overwriting Files

☐ Overwrite existing files

This menu item can operate whether or not the output file should be overwritten, if another file already exists with the same name. If the field is not activated, you will be asked, if the existing file should be overwritten.

The standard setting for Overwrite existing files is OFF.

☒ Overwrite existing files

When you have activated the check box, the file will be automatically overwritten, without notice.

Workstation

Workstation:

The definition `WORKSTATION` allows you to declare a workstation for the color definitions. The value is either the environment variable `WS` (see example), which is set automatically when starting MEDUSA, or it is a workstation name, e.g. `ws_white`.

The possible names of workstations can be found in the directory
<path to the MEDUSA user project>\MED\WS.

The standard MEDUSA project provided with CADConvert pro does not contain a workstation definition.

Default Output Directory

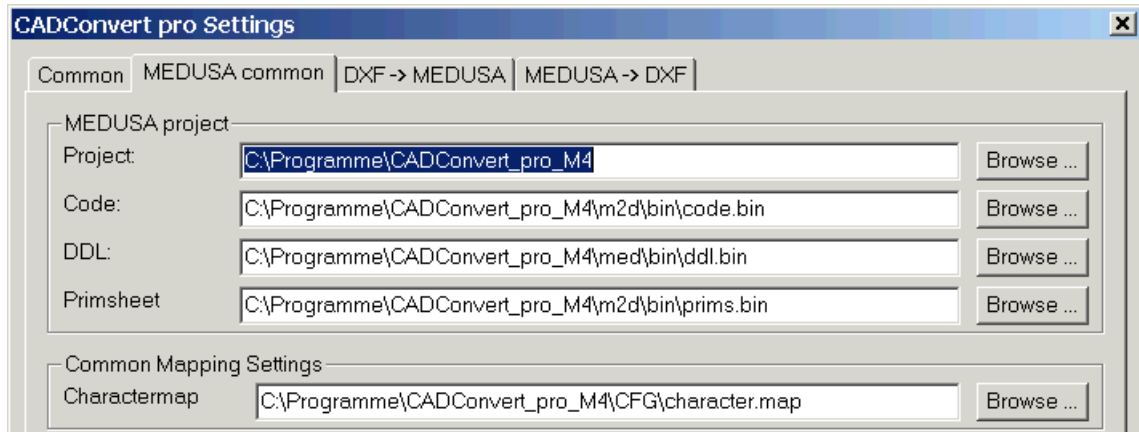
Default outputdir

Here you can enter a target directory for the output files.

MEDUSA Common

Using this window the MEDUSA project is set:

Figure 35 CADConvert pro Settings - MEDUSA common



You can use the file manager called up with the Browse button for inserting entries.

Project

`C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4`

The command Project allows you to specify a MEDUSA project file for the purpose of conversion. The complete path for the desired MEDUSA project needs to be entered.

Code

`C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4\m2d\bin\code.bin`

Enter the complete path of the MEDUSA *code* for the conversion.

DDL

`C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4\med\bin\ddl.bin`

The MEDUSA DDL file to be used during conversion is determined with the command DDL. The complete path name of the desired *DDL* file is required.

Primsheet

`C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4\m2d\bin\prims.bin`

Here you can enter where the prim definition is saved.

Special Characters

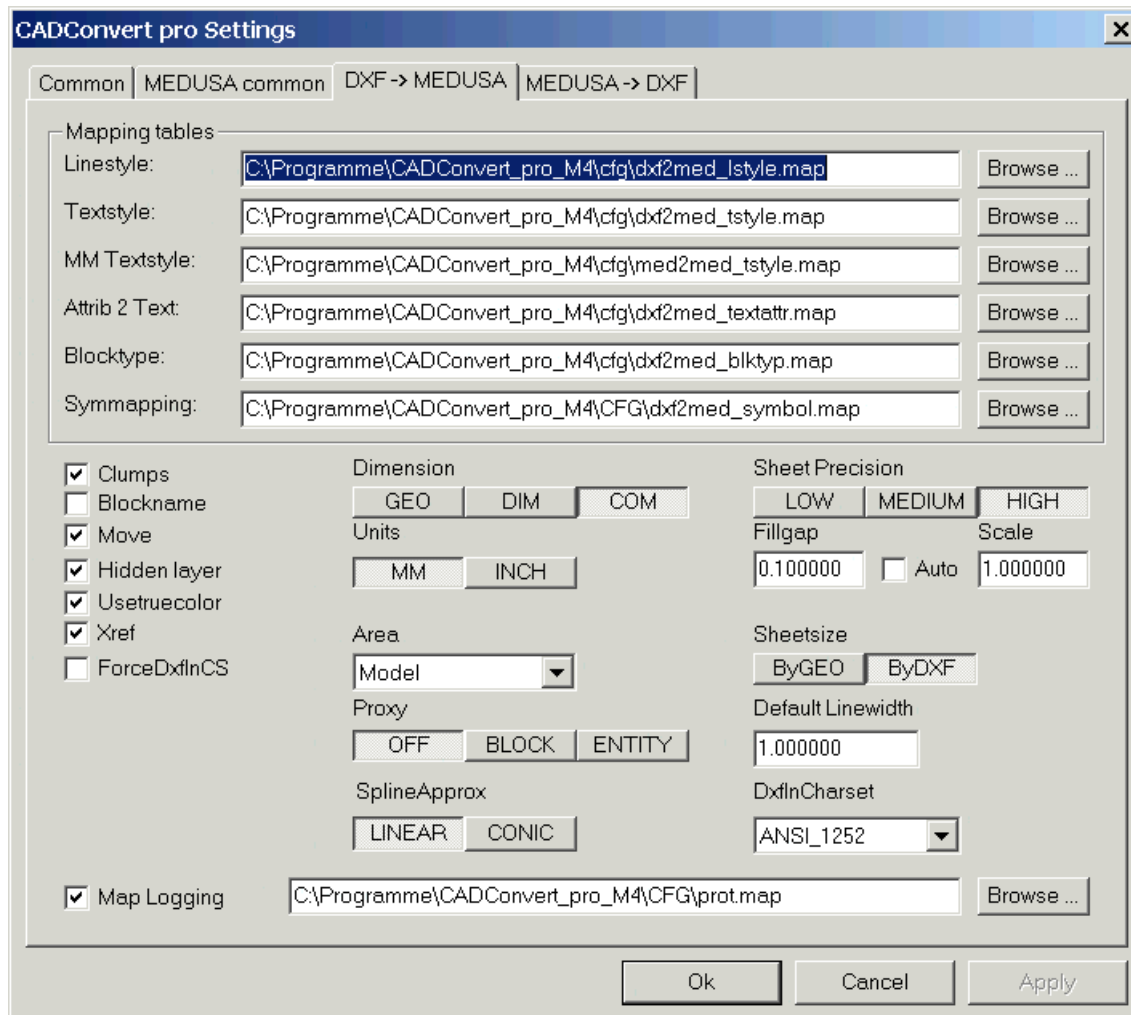
`C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4\CFG\character.map`

Under this path you can find the description file of special characters.

DXF / DWG -> MEDUSA

With this window the paths to the mapping directories for the conversion AutoCAD > MEDUSA is specified.

Figure 36 CADConvert pro Settings - DXF ->MEDUSA



Also here a file manager can be used with the Browse button for the entries.

Linestyle

C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4\cfg\dx2med_lstyle.map

The command Linestyle states the path name of the line style mapping table for the DXF>MEDUSA conversion. The complete path name of the line style mapping table is required.

Textstyle

C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4\cfg\dx2med_tstyle.map

The command `Textstyle` states the name of the text style mapping table for the DXF>MEDUSA conversion. The complete path name of the text style mapping table is required.

MM Textstyle

`C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4\cfg\med2med_tstyle.map`

The command `MM Textstyle` states the name of the text style mapping table for the DXF-MEDUSA conversion. The complete path name of the text style mapping table is required.

Attrib 2 Text

`C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4\cfg\dx2med_textattr.map`

The command `Attrib2 Text` gives the path name to the text attribute mapping table for the DXF-MEDUSA conversion. The complete path name is needed.

Blocktype

`C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4\cfg\dx2med_blktyp.map`

The command `Blocktype` gives the path name to the block type mapping table for the DXF-MEDUSA conversion. The complete path name is needed.

Symmapping

`C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4\CFG\dx2med_symbol.map`

The command `Symmapping` gives the path name to the symbol mapping table for the DXF-MEDUSA conversion. The complete path name is needed.

Clumps

AutoCAD offers the possibility to organize blocks not only in width but also in depth.

The command `Clumps` defines, whether the entire depth or just the block-level of the actual elements should be adapted in the DXF-file when converting.

Clumps ON:



The entire depth of the block structure is adapted, when converting into the MEDUSA-file format.

Clumps off:



Only the lowest level of the blocks (which organizes the actual elements), is adapted into the MEDUSA file format, when converting. The rest of the block structure will be lost.

Blockname

The command `Blockname` let you determine whether the name of the individual block should be attached as attributes to the belonging clumps during the conversion of nested blocks.

Blockname on:

☒ Blockname

Blockname off:

☐ Blockname

The clumps generated during conversion are receiving the names of the belonging blocks as attributes.

The clumps generated during conversion are receiving the names of the belonging blocks as attributes.

Move

The minimal coordinate existent in the DXF file can be specified in the DXF file with the variable `EXTMIN`. The command `Move` adjusts, if that coordinate should be moved to zero-point when converting.

Move on:

☒ Move

Move off:

☐ Move

Zero offset is permitted

Zero offset is not permitted

Hidden Layer

Specifies, whether layers with status `Frozen` are converted to MEDUSA or not.

Hidden Layer on:

☒ Hidden Layer

Hidden Layer off:

☐ Hidden Layer

Layer with status frozen or off are translated

Layer with status frozen or off are not translated

Usetruecolor

With `Usetruecolor` set to on, True Color RGB values will be transferred, if defined. `Usetruecolor` default is on. Note that True Color RGB values can be defined in AutoCAD since version 2004.

Usetruecolor on:

☒ Usetruecolor

Usetruecolor off:

☐ Usetruecolor

True Color RGB will be transferred

True Color RGB will be not transferred

XRef

The switch controls whether external references, which are content of a DWG sheet, are processed and transferred to MEDUSA or not.

XRef on:

☒ Xref

XRef off:

☐ Xref

References within the DWG file are processed during conversion and appear as SET (Clump) in the MEDUSA sheet

References within the DWG file are not processed during conversion, i.e. they do not appear within the MEDUSA sheet

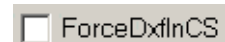
ForceDxfInCS

The switch is directly associated with the `DxfInCharset` entry, see [“DxfInCharset” on page 55](#). It controls whether the `DxfInCharset` entry is used, even if a `CODEPAGE` is given within the DXF/DWG file.

ForceDxfInCS on:



ForceDxfInCS off:



In any case the `DxfInCharset` entry is used, even if a `CODEPAGE` entry exists within the DXF/DWG file

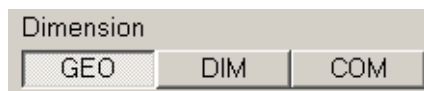
The code entry of the DXF/DWG file is used.

Dimension

The command `Dimension` offers the possibility of converting the dimensioning from DXF to MEDUSA geometrically (`GEO`), or as a real dimensioning (`DIM`), or as a mixed dimensioning (`COM`). The geometric image of the dimensioning will be kept when using the geometric conversion (`GEO`). But all functionalities will be lost!

With the real dimensioning (`DIM`) conversion, the functionalities are obtained. Differentials can not be excluded due to differences between AutoCAD and MEDUSA regarding the dimensioning.

The real dimensioning will be obtained with the mixed conversion (`COM`). But a geometric image will be deposited at first. If, due to the above mentioned reasons, differentials emerge between the converted dimensioning and the geometric image of the original dimensioning, they will be visible after the next editing.



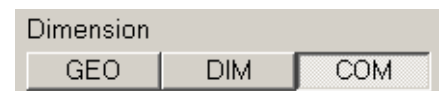
During conversion, the scaling will be carried over to MEDUSA as a geometrical image.

The functionality gets lost.



The conversion carries the genuine scaling over to MEDUSA.

The functionality stays intact.

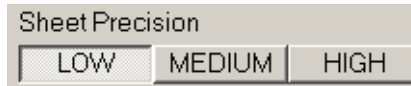


The conversion carries the genuine scaling but stores primarily a geometrical image.

The functionality stays intact. Differences will appear after the first editing.

Sheet Precision

Sheet Precision specifies the precision with which the MEDUSA drawing should be produced. You can choose between LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH.



A MEDUSA sheet with low-precision will be produced when converting.

(6 decimal places)



A MEDUSA sheet with medium-precision will be produced when converting.

(9 decimal places)

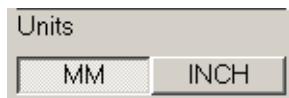


A MEDUSA sheet with high-precision will be produced when converting.

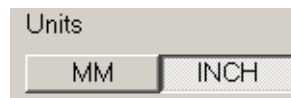
(12 decimal places)

Units

In opposition to AutoCAD, MEDUSA works with units. The command Units defines whether or not the unit mm or inch will be entered into the MEDUSA file when converting.



The unit mm will be entered in the MEDUSA file when converting.



The unit inch will be entered in the MEDUSA file when converting.

Fillgap

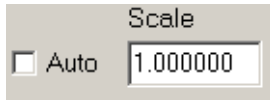


For example:

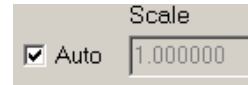
AutoCAD generates arrows with an element that does not exist in MEDUSA and therefore can only be reproduced. To do so, a contour is created. The inside area of the emerged contour is hatched. The spacing within the hatching can get very narrow in large drawings, meaning that a large number of lines will be created in MEDUSA. An adjustment with the Fillgap option makes it possible to influence that the space within the hatching is not too narrow, and therefore renders that the MEDUSA drawing does not contain too many elements.

Scaling

In opposition to AutoCAD, MEDUSA works with a scale factor for the sheet. The command `Scale` specifies with which factor the conversion needs to be done. That same scale factor will then be the sheet scale.



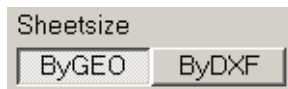
Enter the numerical value (bigger than 0.0) in which the coordinate data is to be scaled.



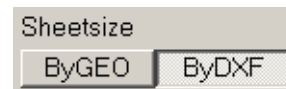
The DXF file usually contains a `DIMSCALE`. This factor, if available, will be automatically used as the scale factor. Otherwise, 1.0 will be used.

Sheetsize

The size of a MEDUSA sheet may either be determined by a size entry in the DXW/DWG file (extmin, extmax), or it is calculated according to min., max. of the geometry. Reading the value out of the file can resolve problems, because not every system writes this entry correctly.

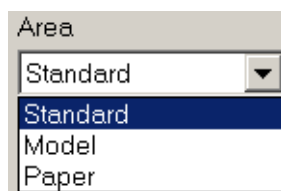


Sheet size is calculated from the max dimension of the geometry.



Sheet size is selected out of the DXF/DWG file.

Area



Ever since the CADConvert pro version 2.0, both paper and model areas from AutoCAD can be transferred to MEDUSA files.

Please note: But you can only view the model areas in the CADConvert pro window!

With the help of this button you are able to define how the areas will be handled during conversion. Click on the arrow with your *left mouse key* to open the pop-up menu. You can then select the desired conversion method.



Standard

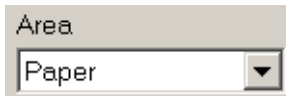
The model-, as well as the paper areas will be transferred from AutoCAD to the MEDUSA file.

The file receives the standard name.



Model

Only the model area of the AutoCAD file will be taken into account when converting. It will be saved as a MEDUSA file and receives the standard name.



Paper

Only the paper area from AutoCAD will be transferred to MEDUSA.

If more than one paper area exists for an AutoCAD file, a dialog appears listing them. Now you can choose a desired paper area from the list.

The MEDUSA file receives the standard name.

Proxy

The Proxy switch provides the opportunity, to transfer Proxy elements, which contain Proxy images from AutoCAD to MEDUSA. You can choose between OFF, BLOCK and ENTITY.



Proxy elements are not converted

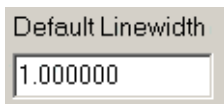


Proxy elements are converted as Block



Proxy elements are converted as single elements

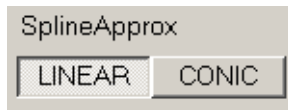
Default Linewidth



In AutoCAD there is the possibility to control the line weight not only directly but also by defining a default value. The value for the default is defined in the AutoCAD installation file and is not part of the DXF format. With Default Linewidth you can assign a value to the default line weight as it will be used in MEDUSA. Default value is 1.0.

SplineApprox

Controls the way how splines are approximated at curves in MEDUSA.

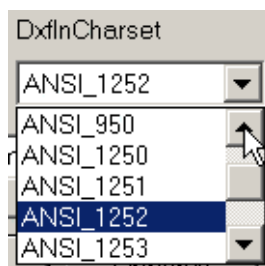


Approximation of curves is carried out by line segments



Approximation of curves is carried out by conic arcs

DxfInCharset



Usually a DXF/DWG file contains a text code entry. By default the entry within the DXF/DWG file is DWGCODEPAGE ANSI_1252.

Via DxfInCharset you can specify different codes.

If CODEPAGE is not set within the DXF/DWG file, the DxfInCharset entry is used.

Please note: The following codes are possible:

- ANSI 932 - japanese Microsoft Shift-JIS
- ANSI 936 - GBK simplified chinese
- ANSI 950 - BIG5 traditional chinese
- ANSI 1250 - east european latin
- ANSI 1251 - cyrillic
- ANSI 1252 - west european latin
- ANSI 1253 - greek
- ANSI 1255 - hebrew
- EUC-JP - UNIX japanese encoding

Map Logging

The command Map Logging enables you to create a mapping protocol file.

If Map Logging is deactivated, no mapping protocol is written.



If Map Logging is activated, a mapping protocol is written

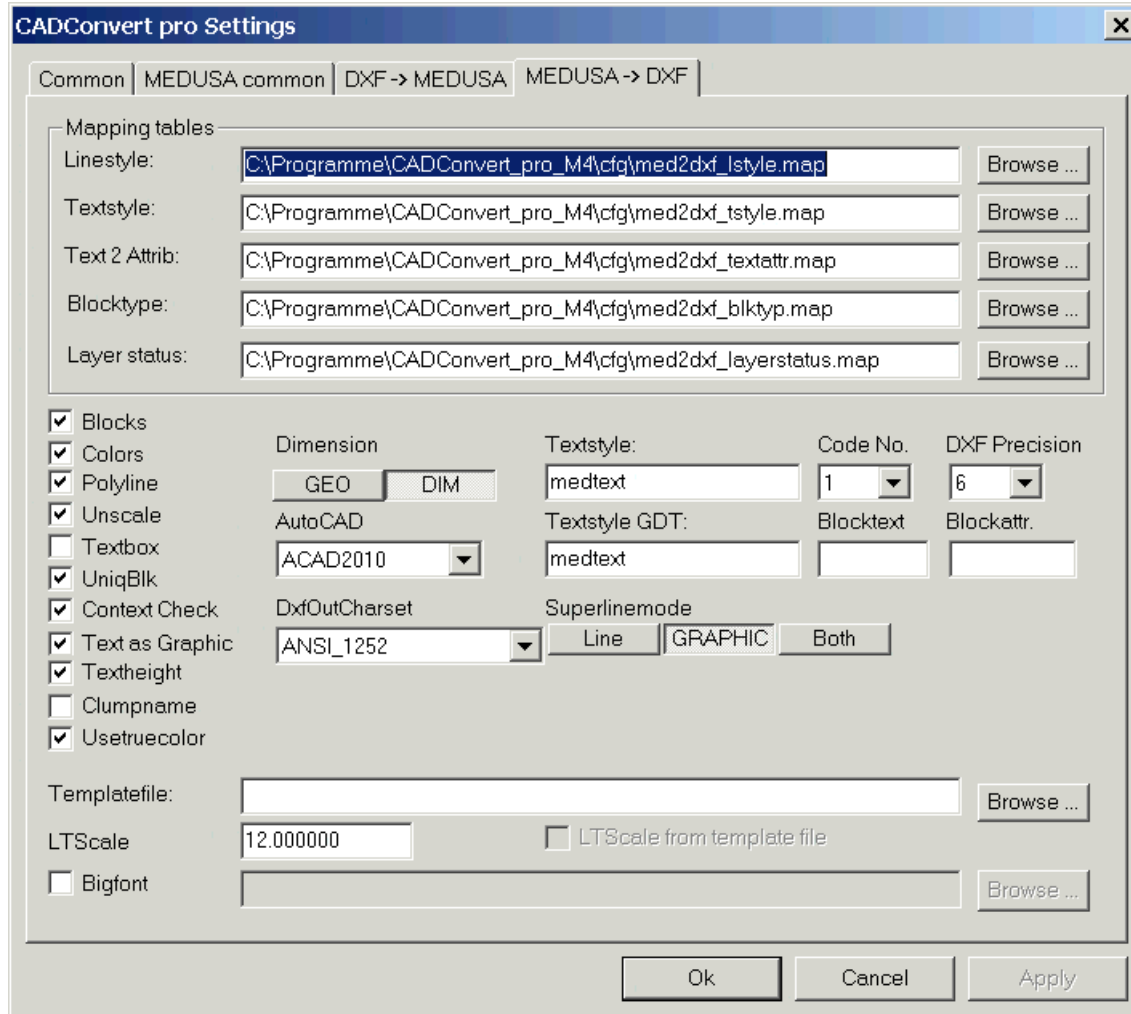
The complete path name is needed.



MEDUSA -> DXF / DWG

The paths to the mapping tables are entered in the window below:

Figure 37 CADConvert pro Settings - MEDUSA -> DXF



You can also use the file manager for the entries. It can be started with the Browse button.

Linestyle

C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4\cfg\med2dxf_lstyle.map

The command Line Type gives the path name of the line style mapping table for the MEDUSA-DXF conversion. The complete path name of the line style mapping table needs to be entered.

Textstyle

C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4\cfg\med2dxf_tstyle.map

The command `Text Style` gives the path name of the text style mapping table for the MEDUSA-DXF conversion. The complete path name of the text style mapping table needs to be given.

Text 2 Attrib

`C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4\cfg\med2dxf_textattr.map`

The command `Text 2 Attrib` gives the path name to the text 2 attrib mapping table for the MEDUSA-DXF conversion. The complete path name of the text 2 attrib mapping table has to be entered.

Blocktype

`C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4\cfg\med2dxf_blktyp.map`

The command `Blocktype` gives the path name of the block type mapping table for the MEDUSA-DXF conversion. The complete path name of the text style mapping table needs to be given.

Layer Status

`C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4\cfg\med2dxf_layerstatus.map`

The command `Layer status` gives the path name of the layer status mapping table for the MEDUSA-DXF conversion. The complete path name of the layer status mapping table needs to be given.

Blocks

MEDUSA offers the possibility to organize clumps not only in width but also in depth. The command `Blocks` adjusts whether or not the entire depth of the Clump-level should be taken over into the DXF file.

☒ **Blocks** Blocks on

☐ **Blocks** Blocks off

The entire depth of the clump structure will be assumed into the DXF file when converting. The clump-structure disappears.

Colors

Compared to AutoCAD, MEDUSA does not know colored lines. But, in the *code.bin* file, it does offer the possibility to assign MEDUSA line types to the plotter pens. The command `Color` assigns whether the attribution should be maintained in the DXF file. That again offers the possibility to display the lines in the correct color in the AutoCAD application.

☒ **Colors**

☐ **Colors**

The attribution of the plotter pens to the MEDUSA line types stays maintained. AutoCAD will display these lines in color.

The attribution of the plotter pens to the MEDUSA line types does not stay maintained. The DXF file does not receive information about the color of the lines.

Polyline

In principle, MEDUSA saves objects drawn with lines as Polylines. AutoCAD again, saves such objects as single lines. The command `Polyline` offers the possibility to decide, whether to save such objects to the DXF file as a polyline or as a complex of singles lines.

☒ Polyline

Objects drawn with lines will be saved in the DXF file as Polylines.

☐ Polyline

Objects drawn with lines will be saved in the DXF file as a complex of single lines.

Unscale

The command `Unscale` transforms the actual scale and the drawing to 1:1.


☒ Unscale

Transforms the drawing to 1:1.

☐ Unscale

Converts the drawing in the sheet scale.

Textbox

The command `Textbox` optimizes the text display for DXF/DWG. DXF/DWG has a text alignment called `Adjust`. The width of the text is configured exact within MEDUSA and the text receives the text alignment `Adjust`. The original text alignment gets lost. If converting back, the text would receive the justification 22, meaning, the text would be aligned in the left corner... 

☒ Textbox

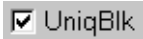
Optimized per `Adjust`.

☐ Textbox

Keeps the text justification, as far as tolerable in DXF. The text display in DXF/DWG is determined according to the height.

Uniqblk

When MEDUSA drawings are converted to AutoCAD, it can happen that the MEDUSA clumps which were transferred in blocks, will lead to a conflict of names in AutoCAD. That can be avoided by using the Uniqblk option. With that, an additional identification will be implemented in the blockname.



Uniqblk is activated, additional identifier will be implemented.



No additional identifier.

Context Check

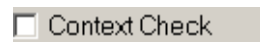
The switch controls, if a drawing without fitting code and DDL can be opened.

If it is opened all line and text elements, which does not fit to standard, may be displayed wrong.

If the switch is unset, the default is ON.



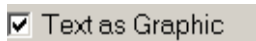
MEDUSA sheets without fitting code and DDL are not opened and a warning is displayed.



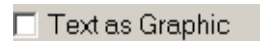
The drawing is opened without code and DDL. All line and text elements, not according to standard may be displayed wrong.

Text as Graphic

Particular texts are converted as block, consisting of Text and graphic.



Particular texts are transferred as block.



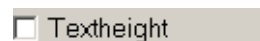
Particular texts are only transferred as text.

Textheight

Determines whether texts with height zero are transferred or not.



Texts will be transferred.



Texts will be not transferred. This is the default.

Clumpname

Controls whether the group name from MEDUSA should be taken over as block name or not.



Groupnames from MEDUSA are transferred as blocknames to DXF.

Equal groupnames in MEDUSA receive automatically a sequential number added to the blockname in DXF.

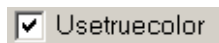
(blockname = grouplabel_sheet_no)

Groupnames from MEDUSA are not transferred as blocknames to DXF. A standardname is used, MEDUSA_SET_<element_number>_

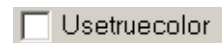
Usetruecolor

With Usetruecolor set to on, True Color RGB values will be transferred, if defined. Usetruecolor default is on. Note that True Color RGB values can be defined in AutoCAD since version 2004.

Usetruecolor on:



Usetruecolor off:

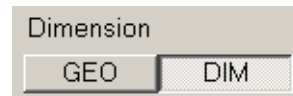
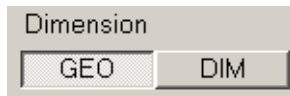


True Color RGB will be transferred

True Color RGB will be not transferred

Dimension

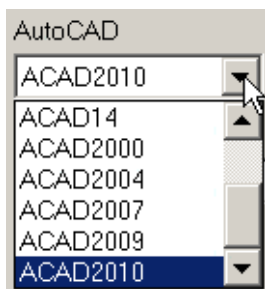
The command Dimension offers the possibility to convert the dimensioning of MEDUSA into a DXF file as a real dimensioning (DIM) or as a geometrical image (GEO). With the real dimensioning conversions, the functionality stays intact. Distinctions can not be excluded and are possible due to the differential approach of AutoCAD and MEDUSA when it comes to the dimensioning! The functionality disappears if the dimensioning is converted as an image. The dimensioning will then only exist geometrically.



The dimensioning of the drawing is converted geometrically. The functionality of the dimensioning disappears.

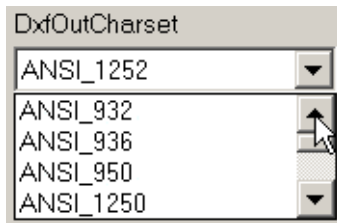
The dimensioning of the drawing is converted as a real dimensioning. The functionality of the dimensioning stays intact.

AutoCAD



Using the AutoCAD pulldown menu you can choose the AutoCAD version of the DXF elements, in which the MEDUSA elements should be converted.

DxfOutCharset

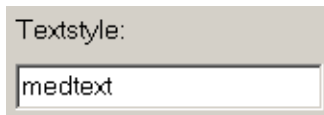


Specifies the text code during the conversion from MEDUSA to DXF/DWG. The code is entered as text string into the DXF/DWG file.

Please note: The following codes are possible:

- ANSI 932 - japanese Microsoft Shift-JIS
- ANSI 936 - GBK simplified chinese
- ANSI 950 - BIG5 traditional chinese
- ANSI 1250 - east european latin
- ANSI 1251 - cyrillic
- ANSI 1252 - west european latin
- ANSI 1253 - greek
- ANSI 1255 - hebrew
- EUC-JP - UNIX japanese encoding

Textstyle



Textstyle states which MEDUSA text font will be used for the conversion. It is medtext by default.

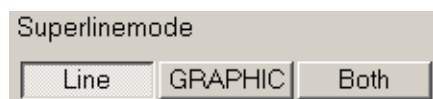
Textstyle GDT



With the Textstyle GDT you may specify which textfont to use for the transfer of framed text. The transfer to DXf will be optimized so that the display is equivalent to that of MEDUSA.

Superlinemode

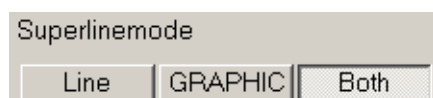
With the help of this switch superlines can be translated as graphic into a DXF Block.



Transfer of the superline as line.

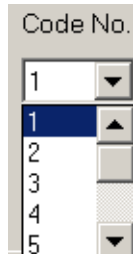
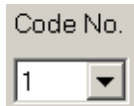


Transfer of the superline as a simple vector graphic into a DXF Block.



Transfer of the superline as either graphic or line.

Code No.



The command **Code No.** indicates the code number for the MEDUSA codes.

DXF Precision



The command **DXF Precision** specifies the amount of internal decimal places in the DXF file.

Blocktext



Blocktext specifies a MEDUSA text type with whose help a block can have a name assigned to it. The converter takes the content of the text of that texttype and uses it as the name for the block to be created, when using such a text type within a clump. At this, the text type can only be contained once in a clump, respectively the content of the text type has to be definite. The text itself will not be converted as text during such a conversion but rather as the name of the block.

Blockattr



With the **Blockattr** command you can define a user attribute which again permits you to assign a name to a block. This user attribute has to be attached to the respective clump. If such an attribute is being used in a clump, the converter will take the text content of the attribute and use it as the name for the block to be created. This setting takes priority over a possibly already existing block text mapping.

Template file

The option **Template file** allows you to integrate a file already created in AutoCAD, with all its typical data for the output file, prior to converting. The complete path name is needed.

`C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4\cfg\csg_template.dxf`

At this, the values favored by you for the file to be converted, will be used as long as the template file is integrated.

You also have the possibility to configure these settings with the options *Made Mappings* and *Used Tables*. They contain all **input** and **output** values that are recognized by CADConvert pro after the analysis - meaning the loading of a drawing into the **INPUT**. These values can be modified and saved so that the file created with these values beforehand, can be loaded with the same values before each conversion.

LTScale

LTScale

In LtScale (scaling of the line types), 12.0 is inscribed by default to the DXF/DWG-file. This value is suggestive for the standard definition of the MEDUSA Pens.

Another LtScale may be suggestive, if the definition for the pens has been changed (e.g. via mappings). You now have the possibility to change <value> with the entry LtScale.

☒ LTScale from template file

An LTScale may be initialized in the file *csg_template*. If you would like to take on the LT Scale, you need to mark the box.

Bigfont

This switch is used for text fonts with more than 255 characters (e.g. Japanese text).

☒ Bigfont

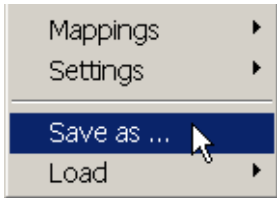
If the switch is activated, fonts with more than 255 characters can be used.

☐ Bigfont

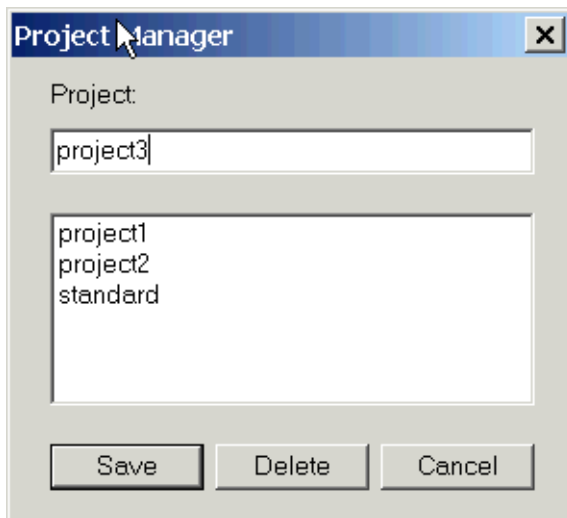
If the switch is not activated, fonts with more than 255 characters cannot be used.

Save as

CADConvert pro provides the possibility to save **project settings**. Setting files can be stored under a different name on the hard disk. Thereby any configuration and mapping files are saved in a project directory. The settings can be called up via the Project Manager.



To open the Project Manager dialog choose the Save as option in the Project pull-down menu.

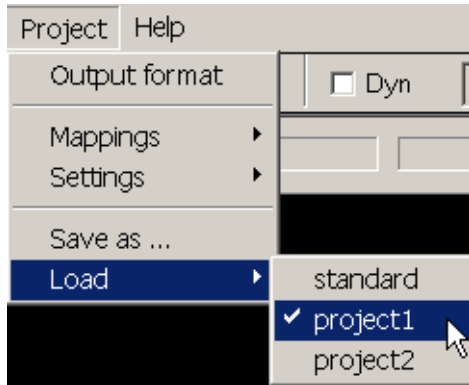


You can enter a name in the Project input field and transfer it using the Save button.

To delete an entry, select it in the list and click Delete.

Load

Via the Load option in the Project pulldown menu the project settings are loaded into the memory.



When you click on Load, a pulldown menu opens, where you can choose a project from a list.

Select the desired project, to load the setting files.



The Windows header displays the name of the chosen project, in this example `project1`.

Medstyle

In principal the display of intermitted lines is handled differently between MEDUSA and AutoCAD. In AutoCAD the display depends on the solution and the size - that is not the case with MEDUSA.

With the file `.../cfg/medstyle.cfg` the user has the possibility to change the appearance of a line in AutoCAD to have it look just as a line in MEDUSA. Thereto, the file has to be edited and a new style entry needs to be generated.

Example:

STY	2	1.0	0.25	0.5	0.25	
		-----				line, space, line, space, ...
	-----					style number according to MEDUSA style number
	-----					keyword

THE MAPPING-CONCEPT

The mapping concept describes the mode in which input formats (that are acquired from the drawing) are assigned to output formats for the target system. That happens primarily via the **mapping-files**.

A drawing is being analyzed when loaded, that's how the **made mapping table** with the input-values is being created. To create the target system table, the respective **mapping files** are being searched for entries. If none can be found the output fields will be filled with the default settings.

The results can be viewed and also altered, in the **made mapping table**. The elements will be taken over as described in this table, when writing the drawing into the target system.

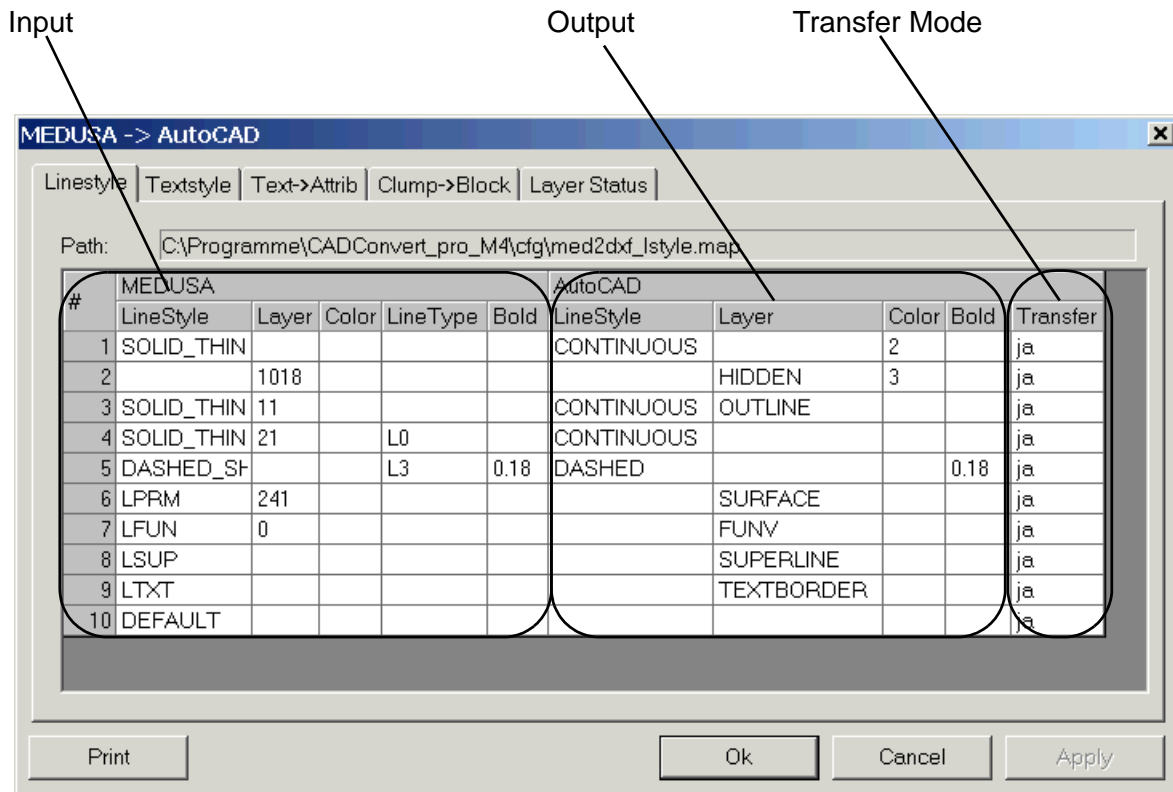
Following, you will find the complete mapping process of MEDUSA>DXF for line attributes explained exemplary.

- [The Mapping File 68](#)
- [The "Transfer" Switch 72](#)

The Mapping File

To create a mapping file you need first to open it up. In the menu bar you will find the Projects option, selecting it opens a pulldown menu which contains the item Mappings (Figure 5, “Menu Option Project” on page 15). All mapping files can be opened with this pulldown menu. You will find the path to those files in the chapter “Settings”, “MEDUSA -> DXF / DWG” on page 56.

Figure 38 Mapping Table MEDUSA > AutoCAD - Linestyle



The fields LineStyle, Layer, Color, LineType and Bold are available for the definition of the input elements, in this case MEDUSA lines. On the AutoCAD sheet, the fields LineStyle, Layer, Color and Bold serve for the description. In addition, the field Transfer defines whether or not an element will be transferred. The mapping file is always processed top down.

Line Mapping MEDUSA -> AutoCAD

Considering as example the assignment of a MEDUSA element should be explained according to the mapping table shown before.

The MEDUSA element is a line of style `SOLID_THIN`, which is set on layer 11.

CADConvert pro starts scanning through the mapping table and searching for the entry `SOLID_THIN` in the first line.

#	MEDUSA					AutoCAD				
	LineStyle	Layer	Color	LineType	Bold	LineStyle	Layer	Color	Bold	Transfer
1	SOLID_THIN					CONTINUOUS		2		ja

The corresponding line style is found in the first row of the mapping table, i.e. it is equal to the input element.

Next, it is searched for layer 11.

In the first line the mapping table displays no entry, i.e. there is no setting, which means: match. The same applies to `Color` and `Bold`.

For the output, it means, since the field is blank, there is no setting for a layer. At first a default value will be inserted here. The element obtains color 2 and type `CONTINUOUS`.

CADConvert pro continuous and searches for match to the input element in the next line.

2		1018					HIDDEN	3		ja
---	--	------	--	--	--	--	--------	---	--	----

The first cell is blank, meaning that it matches.

In the second cell 1018 is set as layer. However, the input element is set on layer 11, meaning no match.

At this point CADConvert pro aborts and jumps to the next line.

3	SOLID_THIN	11				CONTINUOUS	OUTLINE			ja
---	------------	----	--	--	--	------------	---------	--	--	----

Line type `SOLID_THIN` matches. Layer 11 matches. `Color` and `Bold` are matching, since there are no settings.

As next, layer `OUTLINE` is defined on AutoCAD side. With it, all fields of the output have been defined and CADConvert pro completes searching.

In this example the MEDUSA element becomes a DXF/DWG-element of type `CONTINUOUS`, with `Color` 2 and it is set on Layer `OUTLINE`.

So, the mapping is searched top down as long as all columns for an input element have been described during the analysis.

Special Mapping

The line styles of the following special mappings are „imaginary“ line style for CADConvert pro. They are used for the graphical translation of the elements Prim, Point function, Superline and for the graphical part of, i.e. boxed or underlined texts.

In the figure below you see the entries for the following elements:

- Prims, LPRM
- Point functions, LFUN
- Superlines, LSUP
- graphical elements, e.g. bordered or underlined texts, LTXT

Figure 39 Mapping-Table MEDUSA > AutoCAD - Special Mapping

6	LPRM	241					SURFACE			ja
7	LFUN	0					FUNV			ja
8	LSUP						SUPERLINE			ja
9	LTXT						TEXTBORDER			ja

Special Text Mapping MEDUSA -> AutoCAD

AutoCAD does not allow similar text styles with differential fonts. For that reason text styles with the same font will be renamed to `textstil_font`, at the analysis of the conversion direction MEDUSA -> AutoCAD.

Figure 40 Mapping Table - MED > DXF - Texttype

CADConvert pro Made Mappings									
MED->DXF Linetype					MED->DXF Texttype				
MEDUSA						AutoCAD			
TextStyle	Layer	Color	TextType	Font	Bold	TextStyle	FontFile	Layer	Color
PLAIN_SMALL	22	1	T1	0	0.18	PLAIN_SMALL	MEDTEXT	22	@SR
DOCUMENT_TYPE	2	1	TDT	0	0.18	STANDARD	ARIAL	2	2
DRAWN_BY	2	1	TBY	0	0.18	STANDARD_TXT	TXT	2	1
CHECKED_BY	2	1	TCH	0	0.18	CHECKED_BY	MEDTEXT	2	@SR
DATE	2	1	TDA	0	0.18	DATE	MEDTEXT	2	@SR
CHECKED_DATE	2	1	TDC	0	0.18	CHECKED_DATE	MEDTEXT	2	@SR
SHEET_NUMBER	2	1	TSN	0	0.5	SHEET_NUMBER	MEDTEXT	2	@SR
SCALE	2	1	TDS	0	0.5	SCALE	MEDTEXT	2	@SR
SHEET_TITLE	2	1	TTI	0	0.7	SHEET_TITLE	MEDTEXT	2	@SR
NUMBER_OF_SHEE	2	1	TOF	0	0.5	NUMBER_OF_SHE	MEDTEXT	2	@SR
DRAWING_NUMBE	2	1	TSH	0	0.7	DRAWING_NUMBE	MEDTEXT	2	@SR
FORMAT	2	1	TDF	0	0.5	FORMAT	MEDTEXT	2	@SR

In this example, the style `STANDARD` with the font `ARIAL` was found in line 2 on the AutoCAD sheet of the table. The style `STANDARD` with the font `TXT` was found in line 3. The latter will automatically be renamed to `STANDARD_TXT`.

The "Transfer" Switch

Both in the Mapping tables and in the Made Mappings the Transfer switch is available for all entries which are found.

The switch allows you to control, whether an element will be transferred into the target system or not. For example: it gives you the control to decide that a MEDUSA dimensioning will not be transferred to AutoCAD. (In standard MEDUSA the dimensioning always is on layer 4)

MEDUSA						AutoCAD					
TextStyle	Layer	Color	TextType	Font	Bold	TextStyle	FontFile	Layer	Color	Bold	Transf
PLAIN_LARGE					0.7	EXAMPLE1		TEXT		0.5	ja



The switch is set via a pulldown menu. An arrow appears as soon as you click into the field. A list with the options to choose will open when clicking on the arrow with your *left mouse button*.

The following transfer modes are available:

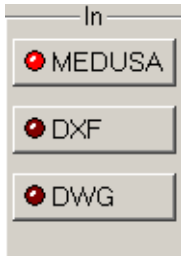
- -
Is equal to a space in the other columns of the mapping rows.
That is, that the column Transfer is not registered in a mapping row. The mapping concept supposes that the file will be read until all fields are filled. Here, too, all rows will be searched for a matching input format with a defined entry (yes/no) for the transfer modes. That will then be assumed for the element. If no matching entry can be found, 'default' will be entered.
Default is always YES.
Old mapping files without that entry, can be used further on.
- ja (yes)
Elements are always transferred into the target system.
- nein (no)
Elements will not be converted into the target system.

PROCESSING OF DRAWINGS

This chapter describes the process from input to output of the drawing, that is, the procedure from loading of a drawing, over the conversion up to the output of the drawing in the new format.

- Input 74
- Execute 76
- Viewing 77
- Output 80

Input



The Input command bar (In) loads the file to be converted. The MEDUSA, DXF, DWG formats are inclosed in the program.

A typical loading process of a MEDUSA file is being described. This process is identical for all input formats.

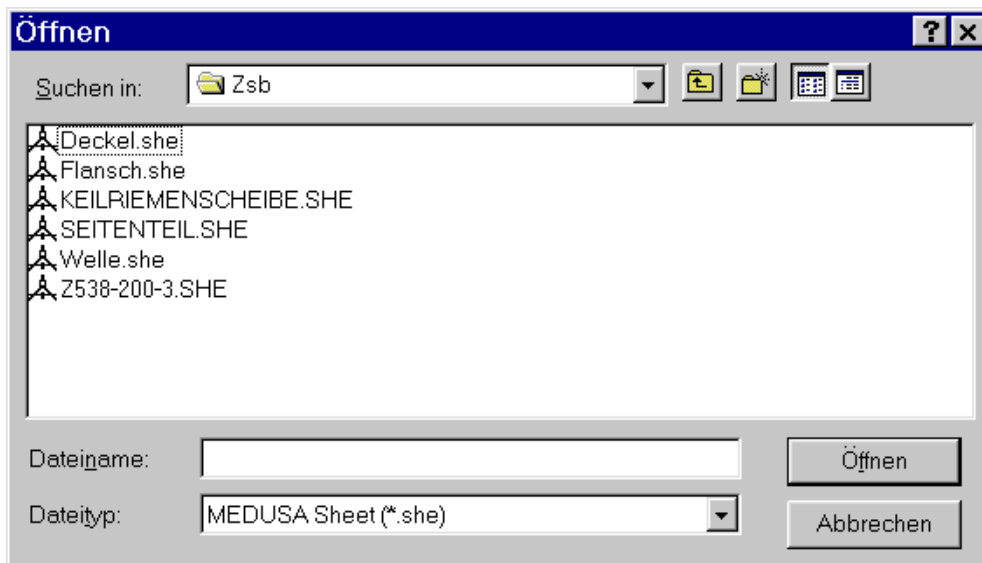
1. Open a file manager for loading the file to be converted. You have two possibilities:
 - Click on MEDUSA using the *left mouse button*, or
 - Click on MEDUSA using the *right mouse button*.
In the opening pulldown menu click on Open File...

Figure 41 Context Menu



You can also perform a list conversion, which will be explained in detail in chapter “[List Processing](#)” on page 81.

Figure 42 The File Manager



2. Select the requested file in the file manager and confirm the selection with Open.


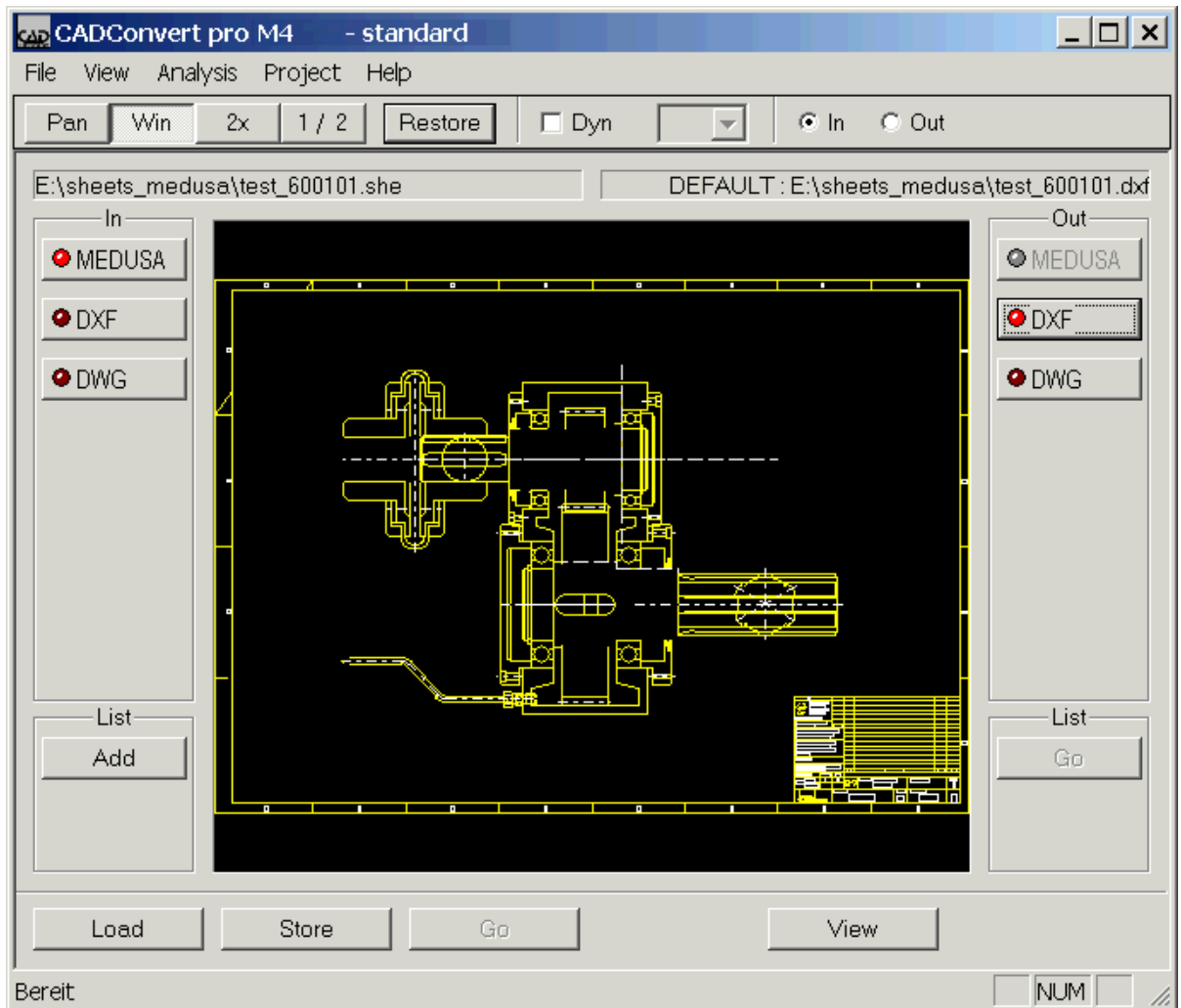
- The drawing has been entered into the conversion list.
- Click on Load to load the file.
- A status prompt  gives information about the loading status.
- Click on View to view the drawing in the main window.
- The drawings is generated in the main window.
- The output format for MEDUSA is set on DXF by default.

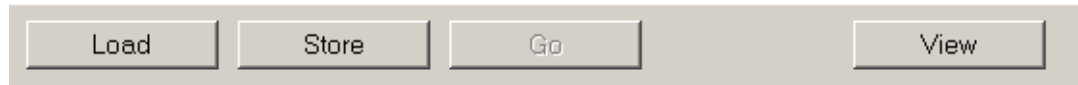
Figure 43 Main Window with Loaded Drawing



Now you can modify the values in the different setting respectively mapping tables.

Execute

The `Execute` area contains four different commands: `Load`, `Store`, `Go` and `View`.



Load

When you click on the `Load` button after choosing a drawing via the input area, the file is called up. Before it was in the conversion list. A status prompt gives information about the loading status.

During the load process the drawing is analyzed and data, such as `Made Mappings`, are generated into the according lists, where they can be modified. After this the loading process is completed.

Store

Converts the current drawing, which is displayed in the main window, into the default directory, unless it has been changed before.

First the drawing has to be generated into the main window by using the `View` button (see below).

Go

The command combines four different commands after selecting a file.

- loading
- analyzing
- converting
- saving

the drawing

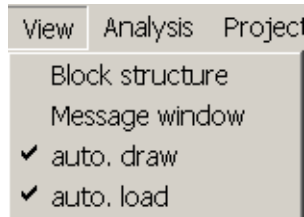
View

The `View` command generates the drawing in the main window.

The status line informs you, respectively commands, about any performed command.

Viewing

Overview



Via View in the menu bar you can open a pull-down menu which provides functions that will give you additional, important information:

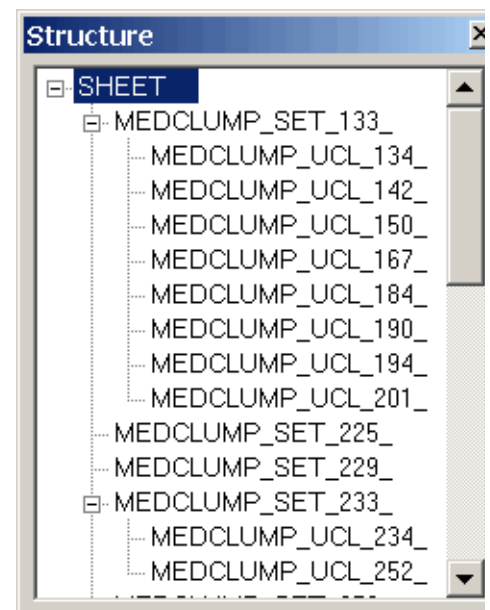
- "Block structure"
- "Message window"
- "Auto. draw"
- "Auto. load"

Block structure

The option Block structure enables you to view the hierarchical structure graphically. The structure is displayed with the help of blocks (geometric definition).



This option is either set to ON or OFF.



Message window

Just like Block structure the Message window option can be either set ON or OFF .

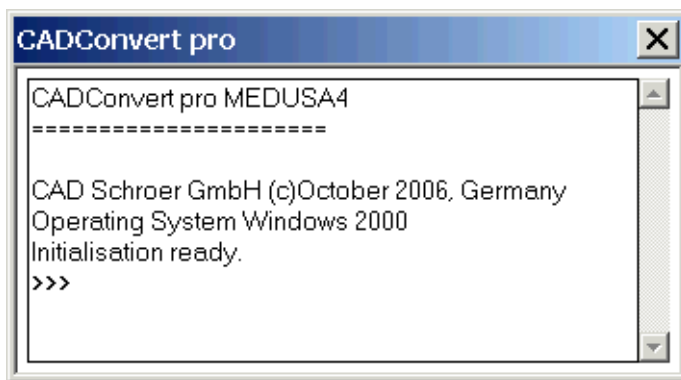
✓ Message window

Message window

The message window displays information, for example error messages. But these are only displayed, if the command `error_handling` is set OFF.

If it is set ON , the messages, that would be shown by the message window, will be written into the **Error handling**.

Figure 44 Error Message



Since all current information is displayed in the message window, giving insight about the progress of the list conversion, the window should be set on ON during **list conversing**.

Auto. draw

The command `Auto. draw` displays the desired drawing in the main window immediately after loading it.

Thus the task of the View button is assumed in the execution area. This function can be either set on ON or OFF.

✓ auto. draw

auto. draw

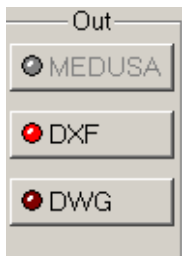
Auto. load

Using the Auto. load switch a drawing can be loaded directly into the memory. The function can be set ON or OFF.

✓ auto. load

auto. load

Output



The command **Out** defines the output format of the currently loaded drawing. If no alterations are being made, CADConvert pro falls back on the preset output format.

The following formats are available as standard:

- MEDUSA
- DXF
- DWG

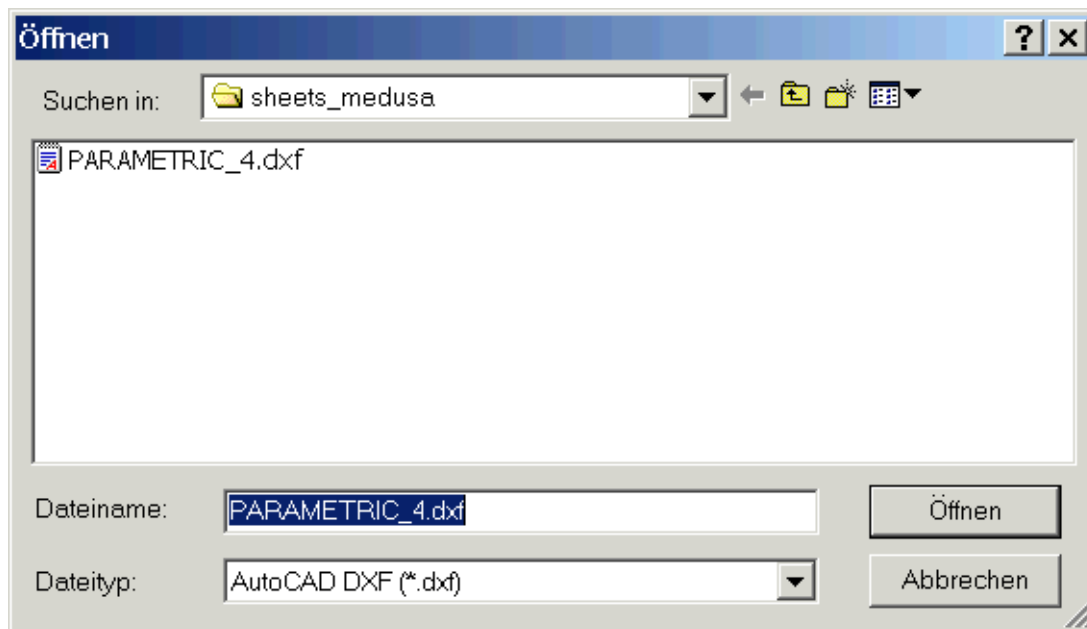
In the following it is described how to convert a MEDUSA drawing in OUTPUT. To do so the drawing has to be first loaded as INPUT file.

By default the DXF format is set, if a MEDUSA drawing is loaded. The button shines red. DWG is also available as an alternative output format.

1. Click on DXF

A file browser appears. You can now enter the output directory for the drawing as well as the file name.

Figure 45 File Browser.



2. Click on Open.

The browser window disappears.

3. Click on the Store button of the execution bar.

The drawing will be converted. The status is displayed in the status line.

LIST PROCESSING

With list conversion you have the ability to convert several files or even an entire folder with the same **settings** and **mappings**.

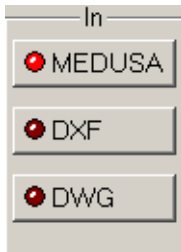
By means of an example this chapter explains, how you create a conversion list and how it will be executed subsequently.

- [Input..... 82](#)
- [List Browser 83](#)
- [Source Directory 84](#)
- [Starting the Conversion..... 85](#)

Input

Click on MEDUSA with your *right mouse button* in the INPUT menu.

Figure 46 Input Menu



The following pulldown menu appears:

Figure 47 Pulldown Menu of the Input Menu



Open File

Has the same function as the *left mouse button*. A file manager opens up, you can now select the INPUT files.

List Browser

Opens the list window

In / Out Directory

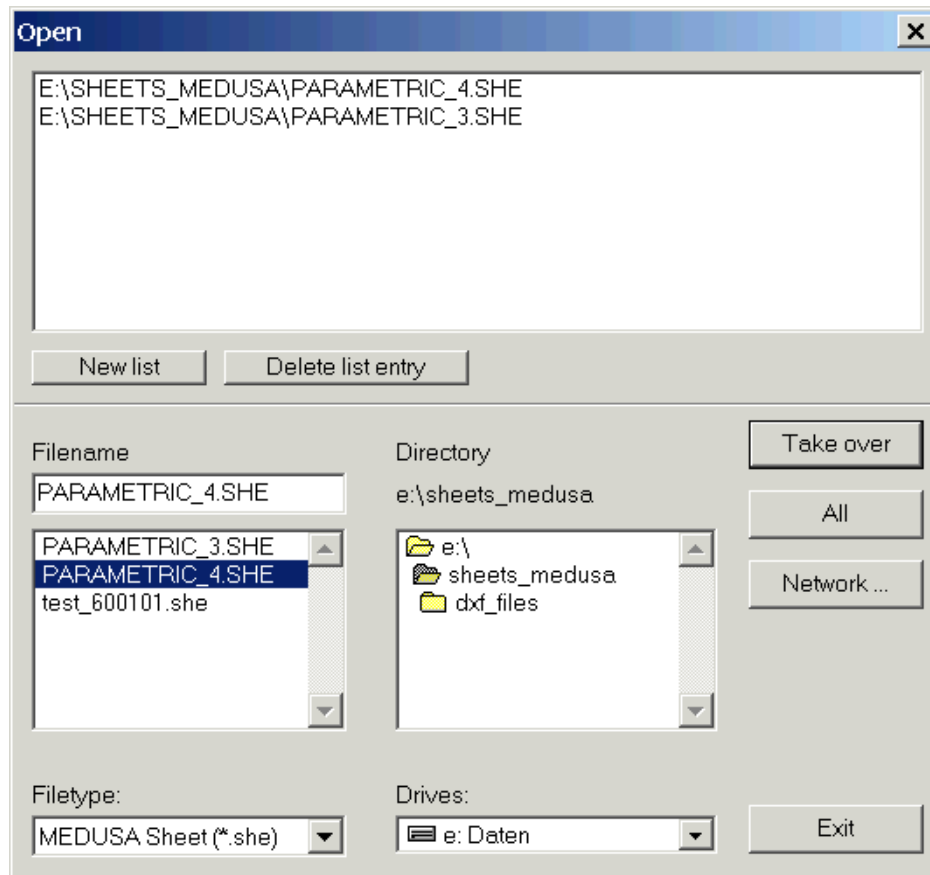
States the INPUT/OUTPUT directory for the conversion. If none is selected CADConvert pro converts the OUTPUT file with the same name in the respective directory in which the INPUT file is, but with the attributed file identification for the respective format.

List Browser

Use the *right mouse button* to select the List browser option.

The command serves the purpose of searching for and opening files that need to be converted. You have the possibility to search for data carrier within a file manager and to select the desired files.

Figure 48 File Manager



The single fields are used as follows:

New list

Deletes all entries that are currently in the file list.

Delete list entry

Deletes the currently marked entry in the file list.

Take over

Adopts the currently marked file in the file list.

All

Adopts all files in the directory.

Exit

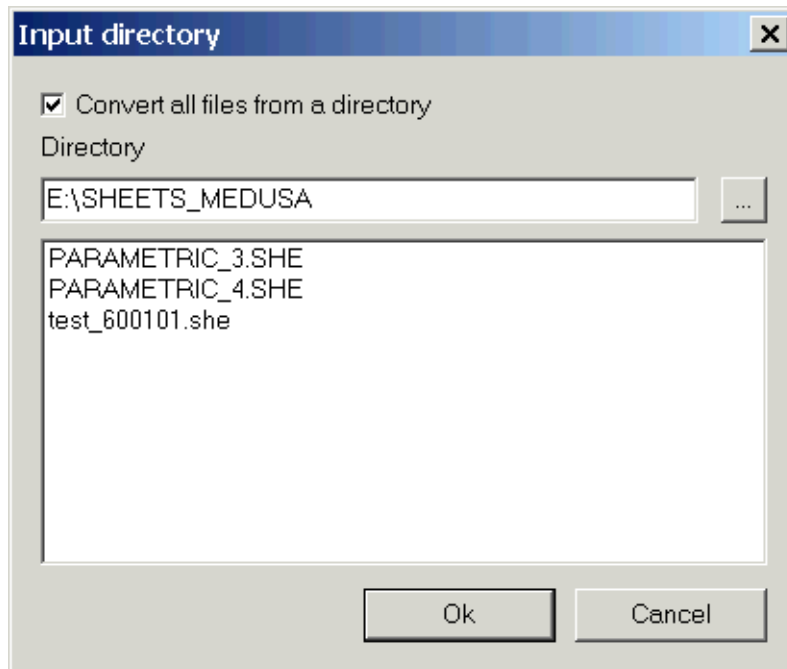
Adopts the selection and closes the list browser.

Source Directory

Click on In / Out Directory in the *right mouse* context menu.

The following window is called up.

Figure 49 **The Input Directory Window**



Here you can specify a working directory without directly starting the conversion. That process won't be activated until you click the Go button.

This offers the possibility to create a list and to use the tool further on until the converting process is started.

Ok

Using this button you are leaving the window and assume the inserted drawings.

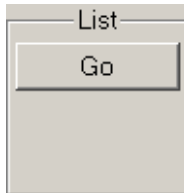
Cancel

with this button you will leave the window without any changes being made.

Starting the Conversion

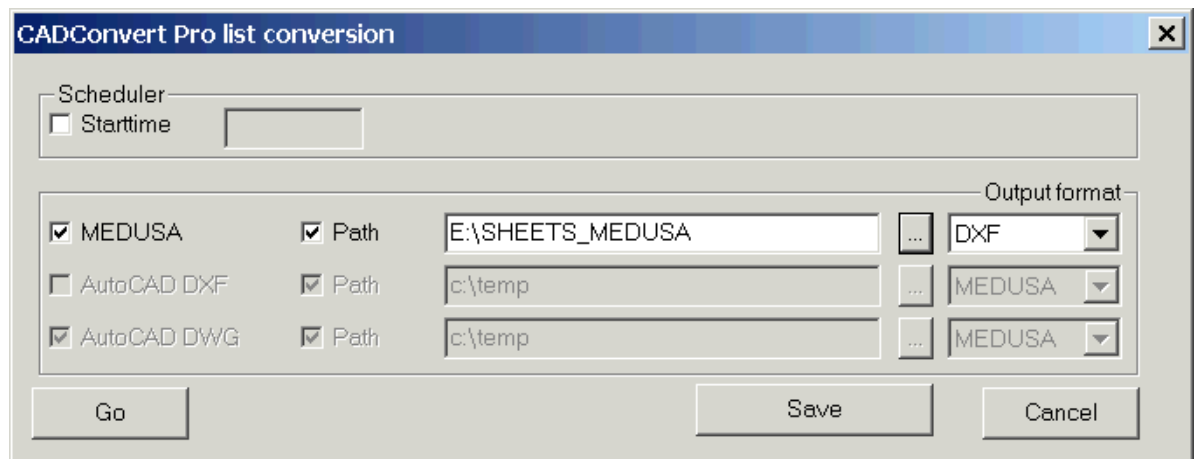
To start the conversion of all drawings contained in the list, click on the Go button in the OUTPUT menu.

Figure 50 List Go Option in the Output Menu



The following window opens.

Figure 51 Dialog List Conversion



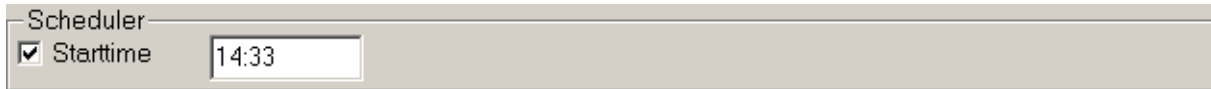
Prompt Conversion

1. Activate the desired input format by clicking on one of the boxes. All drawings with the respective formats from the reading directory will be converted.
2. Activate Path.
You can now specify a target directory for the output format. Here also, a file manager is provided. The completed drawings will be filled in the starting directory, if Path is not activated.
3. Select the output format.
Click on the Go button, the conversion will start.

Timer Conversion

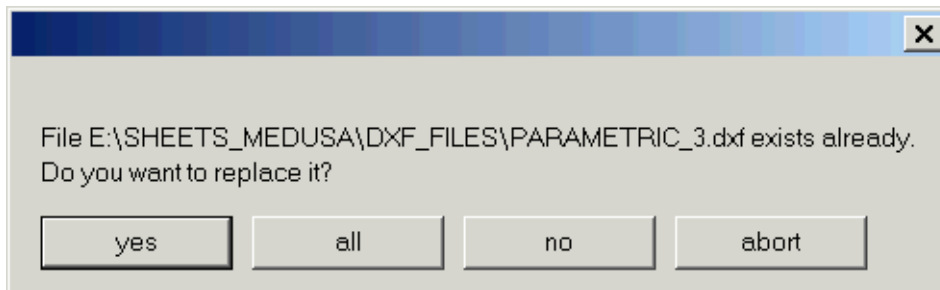
1. Follow the steps as described in chapter "Prompt Conversion", but without clicking on the Go button.
2. Activate the check box Start time.

Figure 52 Switch Starttime



3. Please enter the time for the conversion to be started. With this option you are able to convert large lists, e.g. overnight.
4. Press the Go button.
 - If the switch Overwrite existing files in the Settings dialog (Project > Settings > Settings > Common) has not been activated and one or more files with the same name are already existing in the output directory, the following query appears:

Figure 53 Query before Execution of the List Conversion



If you confirm with **yes**, a single file is overwritten. If still further files are existing, the query occurs again.

If you confirm using **all**, any already existing files are overwritten and the window closes.

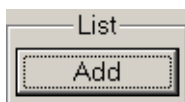
The conversion will start at the time you entered.

- If the switch Overwrite existing files in the Settings dialog (Project > Settings > Settings > Common) has not been activated, the conversion starts without prior query at the assigned time.

The entire list will be processed. The converted drawings will be filed under the same name, yet with the assigned file-identifier for the respective format.

You also have the possibility to admit another drawing into the conversion list with the command **List Add**.

Figure 54 List Add in the Input Menu



ANALYSIS

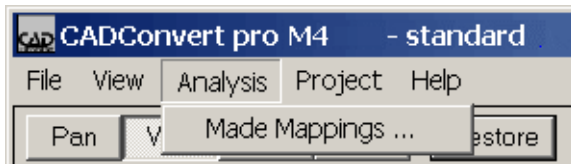
This chapter describes, how an input file is analyzed and the analyzed data are transmitted into an output file using the mapping table. You can modify the default values, provided of CADConvert pro with the tables, according to your requirements and you can create template files, which you can access with each conversion.

- [Overview](#) 88
- [Made Mappings](#) 89
- [Changing Default](#) 92
- [Template File.....](#) 94

Overview

The Made Mappings option is available via the menu option Analysis.

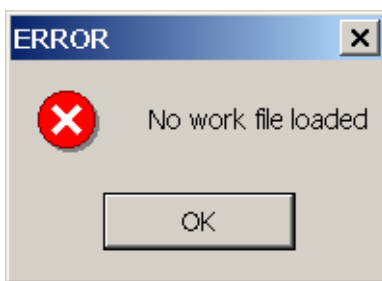
Figure 55 Made Mappings Option



At the **Analysis** the individual elements of an input drawing are being recognized and all possible output combinations are generated.

The automatic analysis will only be started if a drawing has been loaded as an Input. Otherwise, you will get an error message, informing you that no drawing has been loaded.

Figure 56 Error Message



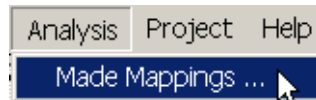
Only after loading the options for made mappings and used tables are selectable.

You have the extensive possibility to configure the data for the output format, after a completed analysis. You may change the default values for line types, layers, text fonts and colors, given by CADConvert pro. You may also save the same and re-use them to achieve the customization desired by you. This assures the acceptance of your usual values for drawings (line types, text types, etc.). You may also integrate a template file into the conversions that contains your company-specific output data for the conversion.

Made Mappings

Load a drawing as input file and click on Analysis > Made Mappings.

Figure 57 Made Mappings Option



CADConvert pro analyzes the Layer, Line and Texttypes, Color and Bold of the loaded drawing and their meaning for the format to be converted. At this, all possible combinations for the output file will be displayed.

With the following example, the meaning of the individual fields will be explained.

After having loaded a MEDUSA drawing as input, in this example, the analyzed Made Mappings table is displayed as follows:

Figure 58 Made Mappings: Table for lines

CADConvert pro Made Mappings										
MED->DXF Linetype						MED->DXF Texttype				
#	MEDUSA					AutoCAD				
	LineStyle	Layer	Color	LineType	Bold	LineStyle	Layer	Color	Bold	Transfer
1	SOLID_THIN	22	1	L0	0.18	CONTINUOUS	22	2	0.18	ja
2	SOLID_THIN	0	1	L0	0.25	CONTINUOUS	0	2	0.25	ja
3	SOLID_MEDIUM	0	1	L0	0.5	SOLID_MEDIUM	0	@SRC	0.5	ja
4	SOLID_THIN	5	1	L0	0.18	CONTINUOUS	5	2	0.18	ja
5	SOLID_THIN	5	11	L0	0.18	CONTINUOUS	5	2	0.18	ja
6	SOLID_MEDIUM	22	1	L0	0.7	SOLID_MEDIUM	22	@SRC	0.7	ja
7	LFUN	0		L0		LFUN	FUNV	@SRC		ja
8	SOLID_THICK	0	3	L0	0.35	SOLID_THICK	0	@SRC	0.35	ja
9	LDM	4	1	LDM	0.25	LDM	4	@SRC	0.25	ja
10	LEA	4	1	LEA	0.25	LEA	4	@SRC	0.25	ja
11	@FRE	4	1	LDM	0.18	LDM	4	@SRC	0.18	ja
12	@FRE	4	1	LEA	0.18	LEA	4	@SRC	0.18	ja

Amongst others the following data has been analyzed for the **Input**:

- MEDUSA LineStyle SOLID_THICK
- MEDUSA Layer 0
- MEDUSA Color 3

- MEDUSA LineType L0
- MEDUSA Bold 0.35

If no other specifications have been made in the **mapping table**, CADConvert pro will set the following default values for the **Output**:

- DXF LineStyle SOLID_THICK
- DXF Layer 0
- DXF Color 3 (@SRC means that the number from MEDUSA Input is used)
- DXF Bold 0.35

In the tab for MEDUSA>DXF texts, the following values have been analyzed:

Figure 59 Made Mappings: Table for texts

CADConvert pro Made Mappings									
MED->DXF Linetype							MED->DXF Texttype		
#	MEDUSA						AutoCAD		
	TextStyle	Layer	Color	TextType	Font	Bold	TextStyle	FontFile	Layer
1	PLAIN_SMALL	22	1	T1	0	0.18	PLAIN_SMALL	MEDTEXT	22
2	DOCUMENT_TYPE	2	1	TDT	0	0.18	STANDARD	ARIAL	2
3	DRAWN_BY	2	1	TBY	0	0.18	STANDARD	TXT	2
4	CHECKED_BY	2	1	TCH	0	0.18	CHECKED_BY	MEDTEXT	2
5	DATE	2	1	TDA	0	0.18	DATE	MEDTEXT	2
6	CHECKED_DATE	2	1	TDC	0	0.18	CHECKED_DATE	MEDTEXT	2
7	SHEET_NUMBER	2	1	TSN	0	0.5	SHEET_NUMBER	MEDTEXT	2
8	SCALE	2	1	TDS	0	0.5	SCALE	MEDTEXT	2
9	SHEET_TITLE	2	1	TTI	0	0.7	SHEET_TITLE	MEDTEXT	2
10	NUMBER_OF_SHEE	2	1	TOF	0	0.5	NUMBER_OF_SHEE	MEDTEXT	2
11	DRAWING_NUMBEI	2	1	TSH	0	0.7	DRAWING_NUMBE	MEDTEXT	2
12	FORMAT	2	1	TDF	0	0.5	FORMAT	MEDTEXT	2

Amongst others the following data has been analyzed for a text style of the **Input**:

- MEDUSA text style DRAWING_NUMBER
- MEDUSA Layer 2
- MEDUSA Color 1
- MEDUSA text type TSH
- MEDUSA Font 0
- MEDUSA Bold 0.7

On the DXF sheet that would mean for the conversion (default values):

- DXF text style DRAWING_NUMBER
- DXF Font MEDTEXT
- DXF Layer 0
- DXF Color 1 (@SRC means that the MEDUSA definition is used)
- DXF text type TIS

Now you have the possibility to change the default values (see [“Changing Default” on page 92](#)) given by CADConvert pro. Consequently, you are now able to achieve an analysis according to your requirements.

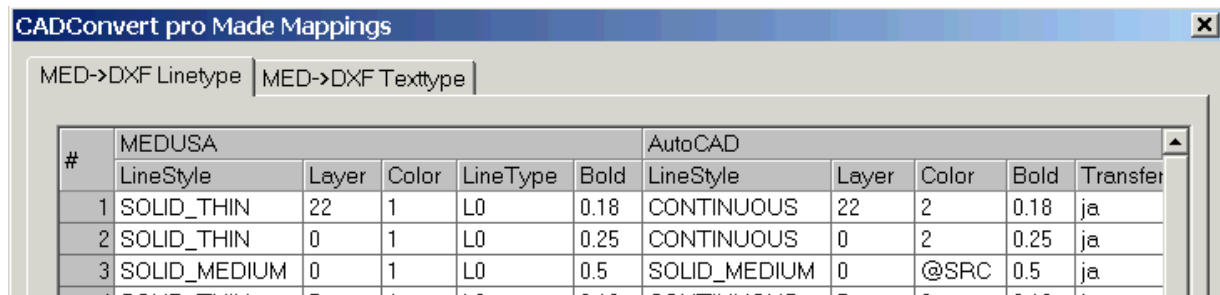
Changing Default

By means of an example it should be explained how the analyzed default values can be changed. Therefor we use the Made Mappings table of a MEDUSA drawing, analyzed by .

1. Click on Analysis > Made Mappings.

In the table MEDUSA and AutoCAD styles are opposite from each other. On the right hand side you see the values for the AutoCAD (DXF) output file chosen by CADConvert pro.

Figure 60 Made Mappings Table



#	MEDUSA					AutoCAD				
	LineStyle	Layer	Color	LineType	Bold	LineStyle	Layer	Color	Bold	Transfer
1	SOLID_THIN	22	1	L0	0.18	CONTINUOUS	22	2	0.18	ja
2	SOLID_THIN	0	1	L0	0.25	CONTINUOUS	0	2	0.25	ja
3	SOLID_MEDIUM	0	1	L0	0.5	SOLID_MEDIUM	0	@SRC	0.5	ja

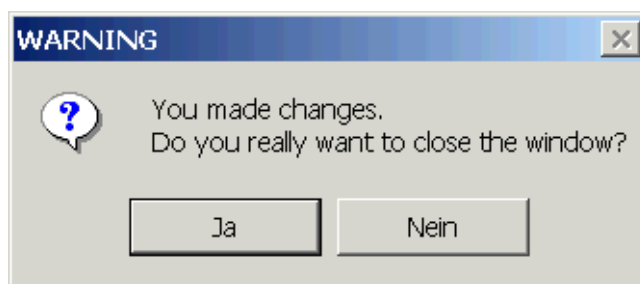
2. Please modify the entries as described in chapter [“Editing Tables” on page 27](#).

Having inserted the values the Apply button  is activated.

3. Click on

- Apply
The values, that you choose for the output file, will be assumed without closing the window.
- Ok
The values, that you choose for the output file, will be assumed and the window closes.
- Cancel
to leave the window without transferring possibly made changes to the output file, the following warning is displayed:

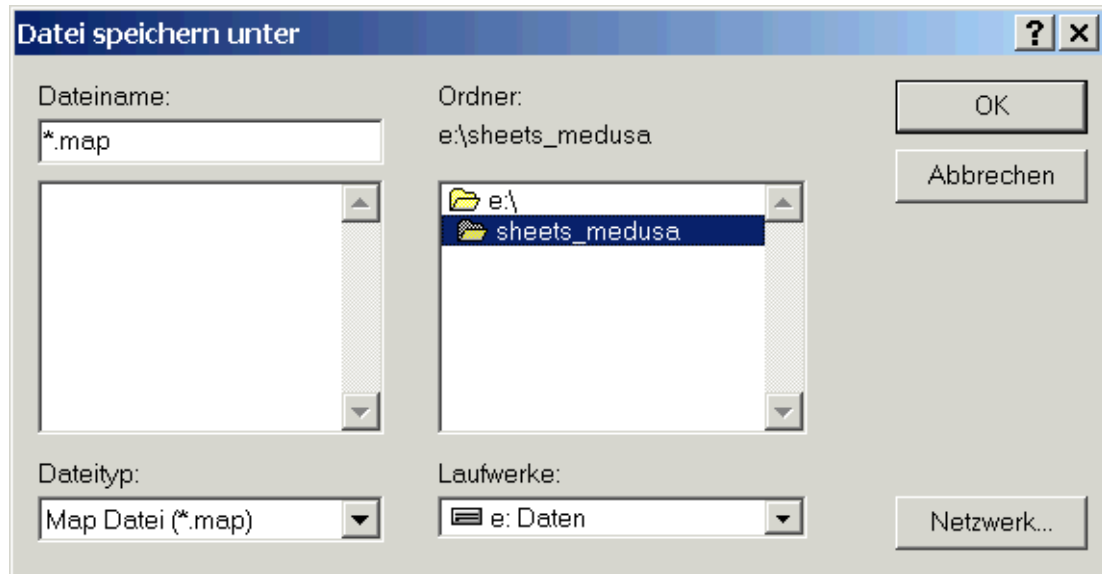
Figure 61 Message Window



4. To save the changes in the mapping table, click on Save.

In the following you are able to use the made customization for other drawings. That ensures the optimal customization to your company specific drawing data. A file browser appears, where you can change into the desired directory.

Figure 62 The File Manager



5. Name the file.
A file extension is not needed.
6. Confirm the selection with **Ok**.
The file will be saved.
Please refer to chapter [“Mappings” on page 33](#) to get instructions on how to load that file again later on.

Template File

In the lower part of the Settings dialog for MEDUSA > DXF, which you call up via Project > Settings > Settings, the Template file text field is provided. The option allows a file created in AutoCAD to be integrated before the conversion. The file contains the typical data for the output file.

The complete path name is required.



Templatefile:

Here, the desired values will be used for all files to be converted, as long as the template file is integrated.

You may also configure these settings via Made Mappings. They contain all input and output values that will be recognized by CADConvert pro after the analysis (loading of a drawing into the Input). These values can be modified as well as saved.

You may load the file created prior to that with these specifications before each conversion.

If you have made changes to Code and DDL, you also need to readapt the Template Sheet. It needs to contain all line- and text types for the correct display.

HELP

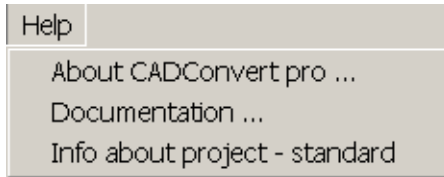
This chapter explains how to get information about the CADConvert pro product.

- [The Help Pulldown Menu..... 96](#)
- [About CADConvert pro 97](#)
- [Documentation..... 98](#)
- [Info about Project..... 99](#)

The Help Pulldown Menu

Use the Help button in the menu bar to open a pulldown menu containing the items shown below.

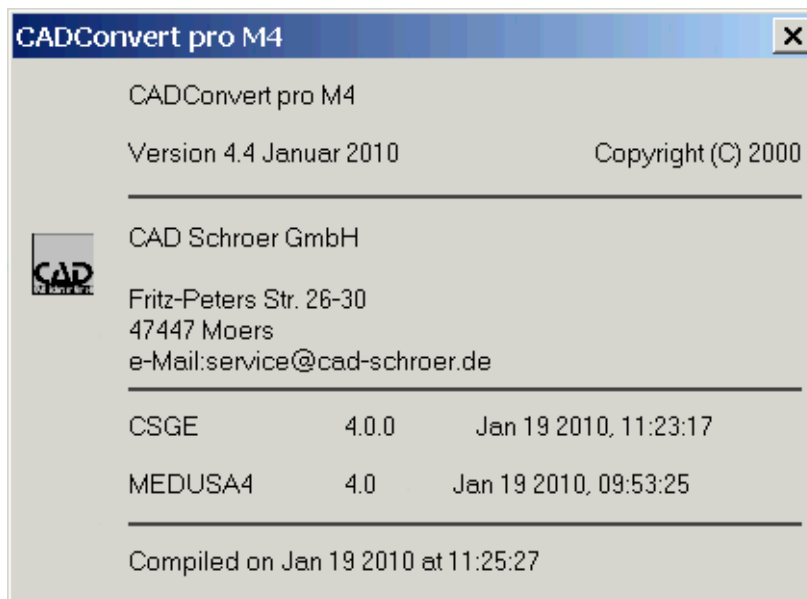
Figure 63 **The Help Pulldown Menu**



About CADConvert pro

Using the About CADConvert pro option in the Help pulldown menu an information window opens. It will display both the current version number of the application and the address of the CAD Schroer GmbH.

Figure 64 **The About CADConvert pro Window**

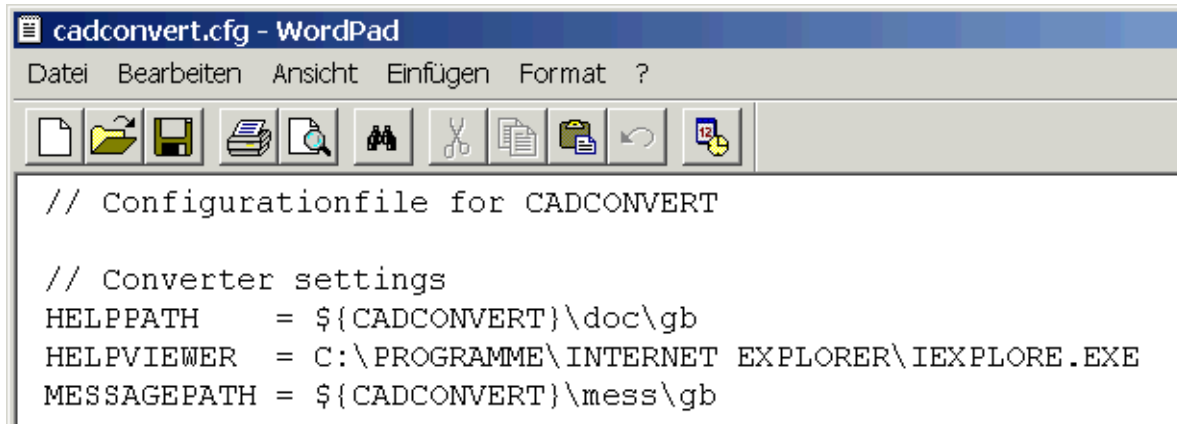


Documentation

The Documentation option opens the Online documentation.

To start this guide within the application, your favored internet browser has to be defined in the file *cadconvert.cfg*. After installation you find this file in *C:\Programme\CADConvert_pro_M4\cfg*. You can open this file with an editor and customize the line `HELPVIEWER`.

Figure 65 The CADConvert.cfg File



You can achieve the same by using the menu of the settings for the Internet browser. You find the entry field for the HTML Browser via **Project > Settings > Settings > Common** (see ["Settings"](#), ["HTML-Browser"](#) on page 45). As default the following s defined:

```
C:\PROGRAMME\INTERNET EXPLORER\IEXPLORE.EXE
```

After re-starting CADConvert pro you will be able to start the documentation from inside the program via **Help > Documentation**.

Info about Project

The option Info about Project - ... opens a file via the Editor. You can enter information about the current project and call them up later on.

The name of the currently called up project appears behind the option, (in our case: ... - standard).

Figure 66 The Help Menu Option „Info about Project - ...“

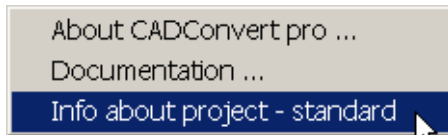
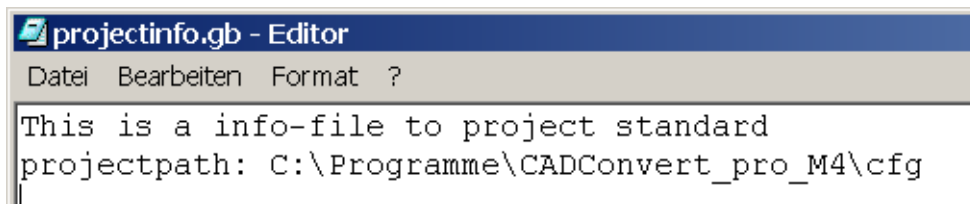


Figure 67 Projectinfo Editor





LIMITATIONS

Since MEDUSA and DXF are in different CAD formats, some information may not be translated between them. MEDUSA is designed to save as much information as possible from each of the two formats, but there are some restrictions. The most important restrictions are described below.

Raster Transfer

Raster transfer is restricted to projects with the MEDCOLRASTER product.

With the conversion of raster images only rectangular clipping of images and rotation by steps of 90 degrees is possible. Shearing is not transferred.

DXF/DWG -> MEDUSA

In the current CADConvert pro version the AutoCAD Revision 2000 DXF element Multiline is not processed. Also Shapes are not processed.

Pattern hatchings are not exactly transferred into MEDUSA, they will be defined as standard hatchings.

3D Elements are processed with X and Y values only. 3D volume elements and views are not processed.

Width of start and end segments of poly lines are not evaluated.

MEDUSA -> DXF/DWG

Parallel dimension-chains and coordinate dimensions are converted to geometry.

In AutoCAD version R12 boldness is still unknown, nevertheless it appears in the settings of line-style mapping. However this column is not analyzed. It is reserved for future use.

Elements from AutoCAD Inventor

It is not possible to convert elements from AutoCAD Inventor to MEDUSA. This data can only be displayed with an AutoCAD internal add-on.

INDEX

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Symbols

@SRC 90, 91

Numeric

1/2 17

2x 17

A

Analysis 87

Area 53

Attrib 2 Text 49

Attribute >Texttype

AutoCAD > MEDUSA 35

Attribute->Texttype 38

Auto. draw 15, 78

Auto. load 15, 79

AutoCAD > MEDUSA 34

AutoCAD Inventor 102

B

Bigfont 63

Block structure 77

Blockattr 62

Blockname 50

Blockname->Clump 36

Blocks 57

Blockstructure 77

Blocktext 62

Blocktype 49, 57

C

Changing defaults 92

Clump->Blockname 38

Clumpname 59

Clumps 49

Code 47, 94

Code No. 62

Colors 57

Common, settings 44

Context Check 59

Copying rows 31

D

DDL 47, 94

Default Linewidth 54

Default output directory 46

Default, change 92

Deleting rows 29

Dimension 60

Drawing, load 79

DxfInCharset 55

DxfOutCharset 61

Dyn 17

Dynamic Pan 17

E

Editing rows 28

Editing tables 27

Enlarge view 17

Error handling 45

Execute 76

Execute area 76

F

File path 18

Fillgap 52

First steps 21

ForceDxfInCS 51

Format, output 32

FROZEN 39

G

Go 20

H

Help path 45

Helpviewer 98

HIDDEN 39

Hidden Layer 50

HTML-Browser 45

I

In- /Output, Overview 19

Input 74
Input View 17
Input, First steps 22
Inserting rows 29
Installation 10
Internet browser 98

L

Layer Status 39, 57
LFUN 70
Linetype 48, 56
 AutoCAD > MEDUSA 34
 MEDUSA > AutoCAD 37
List browser 83
List conversion, start 85
List processing 81
Load 20
Loading drawing, auto 79
Loading mappings 40
Loading settings 65
LOCKED 39
LPRM 70
LSUP 70
LTScale 63
LTXt 70

M

Made Mappings 89
Map Logging 55
Mapping
 Attribute > Texttype 35
 AutoCAD > MEDUSA 34
 Concept 67
 MEDUSA > AutoCAD 37
Mappings 33
 load 40
 save 41
Medstyle 66
Message path 45
Message window 78
Minimize view 17
MM Textstyle 49
Move 50
Moving rows 31
Multiline 101

N

Navigation 17

O

Online Documentation 98
Output 80
Output directory 46
Output format 32
Output View 17
Output view 17
Output, First step 24

P

Pan 17
Point functions 70
Polyline 58
Precision 62
Prims 70
Primsheet 47
Print 31
Printing documentation from Portable Document Format
 (PDF) files 6
Processing drawings 73
Project 47
Project path 44
Project settings, save 64
Proxy 54

R

raster images 101
Restore 17
Restore view 17
rows
 copy 31
 delete 29
 edit 28
 insert 29
 move 31
 select 29

S

Save as 64
Saving mappings 41
Scaling 53
Selecting rows 29
Settings 25
 Common, 44
 DXF/DWG -> MEDUSA 48
 load 65
 MEDUSA -> DXF/DWG 56
 Overview 26
 save as 64
Shapes 101
Sheet precision 52
Sheet size 53
Source directory 84
Special characters 47
Special Textmapping 71
Spline 101
SplineApprox 55
Store 20
Superlinemode 61
Superlines 70
Symbolmapping 36
Symbols 36

T

Tables, edit 27
Template file 62, 94
Template sheet 94
Text 2 Attr 57
Text as Graphic 59

Textbox 58
Textheight 59
Textstyle 48, 56, 61
 MEDUSA > AutoCAD 37
Textstyle GDT 61
Texttype
 AutoCAD > MEDUSA 35

U

Uniqblk 59
Units 52
Unscale 58
User Interface 12
Usetruecolor 50, 60

V

View 20
 Input 17
 Output 17
 restore 17
Viewing 77

W

Win 17

X

XRef 50

